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The Loom of Life.

I have questioned my soul in its fulness
When the tides of life swelled to the brim,
When the whole world seemed flooded with gladness
Like the surge of a glad wedding hymn,
When the bounds of the body seemed shadows
That stayed nor the wings I unfurled,
And the touch of a hand, or a footstep,
An Eden that bloomed through the world.

And again I have questioned in silence
When darkness hung deep over all,
And life seemed for aye in abeyance,
And the body but burden and thrall;
When effort seemed barren and useless,
And all seeming gain turned to dross;
The silence seemed endless and voiceless,
And the symbol of life—a dark cross.

The sword with the flame hangs above me,
A menace to Eden's fair gate;
And the hand that so gently caressed me—
Can that be a threatening of fate?
I question my soul for a reason;
I sink to the silence and wait;
I list with my soul for a season,
'Till life's tangled pathway seems straight.

Like a clear-flowing stream, life ne'er falters;
All the ripples and murmurs are mine;
I light all the fires on its altars,
And turn its pure waters to wine.
I am ever the Loom and the Weaver;
I fashion my garment of flame;
The Angel of Light, the Deceiver,
"The One," and "The Other"—the "Same."

I rise from the gardens of Circe;
I soar from the mountains of Light;
I, too, am the Angel of Mercy,
And my will naught can chain in its might.
I will to weave life full of gladness,
With patterns of beauty and bloom;
I scorn not its sorrow and sadness,
Nor the shadow of death and the tomb.

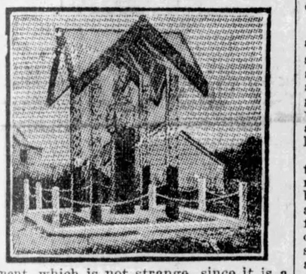
I wait, 'neath the bow of affliction
'Till the light sets its colors aglow,
And the rainbow in fair benediction
Transforms every vestige of woe.
The interlude serves but to deepen
The cadence and power of Life's song,
For the radiance and sweep of the anthem
Rests forever on sorrow and wrong.

In spite of life's ebbing and flowing,
In spite of its shallows and deeps,
I rest with my soul, ever knowing
That love never fails and ne'er sleeps.
There is peace at the center of being,
And joy bubbles up to the brim;
There is faith beyond knowing or seeing,
God abides, and my trust is in Him.

—J. D. Buck, in Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

In the accompanying picture is shown a curious monument which has been erected in New Zealand in memory of the late Queen Victoria. As may be seen, it is quite unlike a conventional monument, which is not strange, since it is a tribute from the Maoris, toward whom the late sovereign always showed much good will.



In spite of its glaring originality it is a very artistic work in its way, and, as nothing like it can be seen in any other part of the world, it has become one of the sights of the country, a fact which patriotic Australians do not fail to impress upon tourists and other visitors.

The Bridegroom's Tip.

There is a young clergyman near Hagerstown, Md., who might be excused for saying "the guilelessness of some rural gentry passeth all understanding."

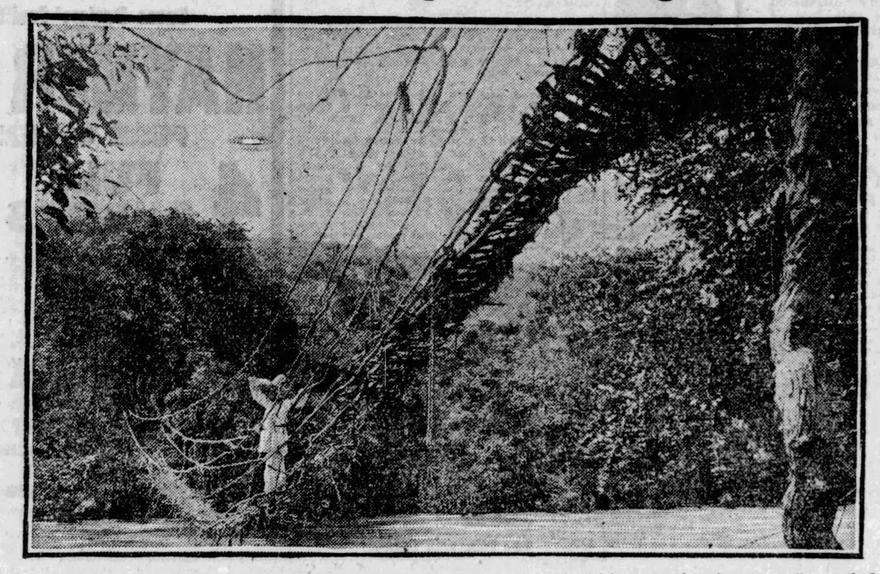
A young couple with matrimonial intent, fresh from the green fields of their rural homes, went recently to the parsonage of the clergyman in question. The nuptial knot was tied. In the pause which followed the newly made benedict looked even more embarrassed than before. He fished about in his trousers' pocket as if looking for something.

"What's the price?" he finally blurted out.

"The state allows me a dollar," said the clergyman, "but"—and paused. Some pauses are more eloquent than words. Evidently this was not one.

"Well," finally remarked the groom, as he handed the astonished divine a quarter, "if the state allows you a dollar, take this and the job will have netted you a dollar and a quarter. Good-day."—Baltimore Sun.

A Natural Bridge of Living Vines



This bridge is made entirely of grape vines, and it is all the more wonderful because the vines are alive and flourishing. The bridge is suspended across the Viga Canal, in old Mexico, and is eighty feet long. It is traversed daily by the native women, who visit the canal to bathe and to wash their clothing.

BIG PROFIT IN MUSHROOM BEDS

Washington Women Make Fifty-Five Dollars a Month Out of Their Cellars.

Mushroom growing is one of the latest fads that has struck Washington, and interesting stories are told of the financial results of this peculiar kind of farming. It appears that there is a large demand for mushrooms, which will increase as the people come back from the seashore and mountains and take up the burden of entertaining in their homes.

The fact is a course dinner is not usually complete without mushrooms in some form, and the marketmen are sometimes driven to their wit's end to supply the demand. Numerous private growers of mushrooms have lately met with good success, if the stories told around Century Market are to be believed.

The abandoned vats of a brewing establishment in the northwest section are reported to have been transformed into beds for mushroom growing with almost as good profits as were formerly realized from the beer. Several have made use of their back yards for the purpose with satisfactory results. The mushrooms are easily grown, the yield is prolific, and their sale good.

According to the figures given by a dealer at the market, a fifteen-foot bed will grow about ninety pecks of marketable mushrooms. The cost of the bed is about $8. The growers receive 75 cents a peck for the best, and 60 cents a peck for the second grade, the size and quality determining the price. He figured out that three women of his acquaintance were clearing each about $55 a month out of mushrooms grown in the cellars of their homes.

The marketman said a good cellar was the best place to raise mushrooms. He said the things necessary to success were few. First the cellar in which they are to be grown must be kept at a temperature of about 65 degrees, and should be well ventilated, and arrangements should be made to have the soil moist.

Good manure, rich in phosphate, must be used to form the foundation of the bed, which will be built perferably upon a dirt floor. Two loads will be necessary for a bed fifteen feet long. The mushroom spawn can be procured in the shape of bricks from the florists and nurserymen. The temperature of the bed must be tested, and no planting must be done until it is below 95 degrees. Then the bricks can be broken in half-inch pieces and distributed evenly over the bed. New York Herald.

GIANT FLASHLIGHT.

Of special interest to the commercial world is the new flashlight which has been erected by the German government on the Island of Heligoland, in the North Sea.

This light is not only the largest in the world, but also the oddest, for Germans declare that it never had a model. The technicians employed on the work maintained that the German reflector, with its exactly parabolic ground work glass mirror, or speculum, would prove superior to every other device which has hitherto been used for this purpose, and the great success of the Heligoland fast flashing light shows that they were right.

Experiments were then made in Nuremberg and proved far more successful than had been deemed possible. The revolving reflector of the German apparatus was fully equal to the French revolving light. As soon as this became manifest, work was begun on a light reflector or projector equal to the largest ever used. It was to represent thirty million candle power and to last no longer than one-tenth of a second, the flashes following each other every five seconds.

This wonderful light now illumines the entire horizon around Heligoland. In normal weather it can be seen for twenty-three leagues, and in favorable weather the beams go far beyond the central fires or light rays. On the first night that the new light was used its beams were seen by people standing on the mole at Busum, a distance of forty miles, and since then the watchers in the lighthouse at Amrum, about the same distance, have been able in unfavorable weather to see the same beams and were struck by the fact that the otherwise bluish-white light of the electric arc appeared red.

A GREAT BLACKFISH CATCH

One day in November several years ago the good people living on the Massachusetts Bay shore at the north end of Cape Cod were wrought to the highest pitch of excitement by the arrival of an immense school of blackfish which were on the flats chasing bait, as the small fish they feed on are called, and gradually working inshore. The news spread like wildfire; village stores were hastily closed, schoolboys deserted schoolrooms; and even women flocked to the shore. The flats along the coast make out from half a mile to a mile and a half practically level and almost dry at low tide where at high tide is four to eight feet of water. No school of blackfish so large as this had ever been heard of, and by good luck the tide was ebbing.

Hastily the boats were launched, each taking a half dozen men and boys, those not rowing being armed with sticks and pieces of board. In a quarter of an hour they were in position, in half circle and to leeward of the fish.

"Close in now," came from the "Commodore," "and make all the noise you can!" And they did, fairly churning the water with boards and sticks. The thousands of squid and herring on which the blackfish were feeding assisted in this movement by getting into shoal water as far as possible so that the blackfish could not follow them. The result was inevitable; the fast ebbing tide soon began to leave the big fish in such shoal water that it was difficult for the larger ones to swim. Gradually the circle of boats drew nearer and nearer, and in two hours 90 per cent. of the entire school was stranded on the flats. For weeks after the villagers were engaged in cutting up and trying out the oil. The total catch netted some $25,000, many of the fish weighing two tons apiece.—Outing.

THE MATERIAL OF THE BRAIN

Whether it be the brain cell of a glow worm or one trembling with the harmonies of Tristan and Isolde, the stuff it is made of is much the same; it is a difference of structure, apparently, rather than of material. And the chemical difference between a brain or nerve cell and that of the muscles or the skin seems reducible mainly to a difference in the proportion of two substances—water and phosphorous. Lean beef, for example, is from 70 to 80 per cent water; the brain is from 90 to 95 per cent water. And a brain or nerve cell may contain five or ten times as much phosphorus as, let us say, the cells of the liver or the heart. The actual quantity is, of course, extremely small—by weight, but a fraction of 1 per cent.

About three pounds avoirdupois of this very complex phosphorized stuff make up an average human brain. There is a lot more of it distributed down one's spinal column, and little plexuses all over the body, wherever a group of muscles are to be moved, and others still, the sensory or feeling nerves, which are everywhere. It is hard to find a cubical half inch outside the bones where they are not.

MILLIONS LOST IN POSTAGE STAMPS

But the Government Derives a Benefit From Every One Destroyed.

An experienced clerk in a branch postoffice says that Uncle Sam is in pocket every year more than $1,000,000 by purchase of postage stamps which never are used.

"How many stamps," he asked, "do you lose through carrying them carelessly in your pockets and fishing them out again glued together and useless? How many do you put in a corner of your pocketbook, finding them again months later looking like anything but postage stamps? Of course, nobody ever thinks of sending such stamps in for redemption. Suppose the waste I am speaking of averaged twenty cents annually for each business man. The total would be enormous.

"Hot weather was a great revenue maker for the government before the little oiled books came in; but many persons lose their books, and the average is about the same.

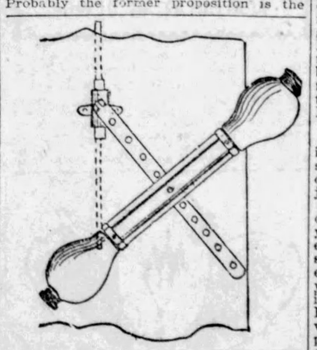
"Some persons actually come back to the stamp window and ask if lost stamp books can be traced like bank books. Another way in which Uncle Sam gains is through tradesmen sending out letters enclosing stamped, addressed envelopes for replies, which in the majority of cases are never used.

"Some business houses collect such envelopes and redeem them, but few take the trouble to do this. Think of the thousands of return postal cards, too, that are never used. Lots of persons are careless of putting stamps on letters or papers, and they fall off. Then the matter is held up for double postage on the other end of the line.

"A great many persons put on too much postage. They stop two cent stamps on a letter that would have gone for two cents. It is amazing how little information usually well informed persons have about different classes of mail matter. They pay for it, too, and pay well. The beauty of our postal system is that the government gets the benefit of all mistakes."—New York Herald.

Automatic Damper Regulator.

Shoveling coal into a furnace, opening the drafts and allowing the coal to consume itself rapidly is one thing, and regulating the dampers so as to burn the coal economically and produce a healthful temperature in the rooms is another thing. Probably the former proposition is the easier to handle, as it requires little or no brain work, but it has the disadvantage that it also necessitates a good supply of cold cash. However, the better way need not be any more difficult than the other, provided the automatic damper regulator which we present in the illustration is utilized to control the combustion in the firebox. On the ordinary damper there is a small handle by which it can be rotated in either direction to open or close the passage leading from the firebox to the chimney. To handle this the inventor proposes to attach a bar having a number of perforations arranged at intervals for the insertion of the connecting bolt of the regulating device. The latter consists of a bulb containing an expansible substance, such as mercury. The damper is supposed to be almost equally balanced with this attachment in position, and it only requires the raising of the temperature to the proper point (which may be predetermined and the gauge adjusted accordingly) to expand the mercury to such a height in the obliquely mounted tube that the displaced weight will tilt the damper into a closed position and maintain it there until the temperature again falls below the degree for which the gauge is set.



OCCUPATION AND LONGEVITY

With regard to the occupations which ensure longevity, it is the universal testimony that clergymen reach the highest age, being close run by gardeners and vine-dressers. Ordinary agricultural laborers, although their occupation is so largely in the open air, are not conspicuous as long livers, except in France, Sweden and England. People working with wood are longer lived than those whose occupations are with metals, and both attain a higher age than textile workers and workers in chemical industries. The shortest-lived people are miners, except in England, where the superior mining regulations and admirable sanitary arrangements have a beneficial effect. In England and Norway sailors and fishermen live to a far greater age than in Germany and France.

Chinese Students in Japan.

There are 800 Chinese students in the colleges of Japan and 500 more are to be sent

Miss Columbia, Queen of the Globe.

An American girl recently performed the feat of walking on a globe the entire distance from London to Brighton.

The globe was a ball of rubber a trifle less than two feet in diameter.

The globe walker, Miss Anna Florence, walked on it much as the acrobats perform in the circus, by balancing herself and rolling the globe along without touching the ground.

The journey is believed to be the longest ever accomplished by this unusual form of locomotion. Her progress was watched by crowds along the entire route.

A New York Story of Today.

Lees and Leaven

By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

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XI:—MISTRESS MADGE AND A MYSTERY.

That evening began a close friendship between Howard and Bannister. "Paxton, I want you to know my people," Bannister said one time. "I have told them about you at home, and they want me to bring you out there over Sunday. My father, particularly, is eager to meet you. Will you say Saturday next, until Monday?" Howard did say so.

"It's only right to tell you," Bannister continued, "that we are a family of eccentrics. That is, all but me. I'm the only normal member of the family. Father—well, you see the stories about him in the papers. They call him a misanthrope, a recluse, a charger of monstrous fees, a defender of trusts—nearly everything but a poor lawyer. But he is the gentlest, the kindest, the sweetest-hearted man in seven worlds—except"—And the exception had to do, of course, with the cruelty of his father in not adjusting a certain feud between the houses of Bannister and Marble, so that two loving hearts might cease to be torn apart, but dwell together in oneness and affection. "Mother," continued Bannister, "is the loveliest woman beneath the canopy of heaven, but to strangers she may appear to be somewhat frivolous. Sister Madge, so far as a mere child's character can be judged, combines the eccentricities of our parents, but has gleams of my singularly sane and reposeful nature."

With this key to the family characteristics well in mind, Howard accompanied his friend on a suburban train, prepared to encounter almost any variety of human nature—except the varieties he did encounter. At a station where many other passengers alighted, and where a score of fashionably appointed vehicles, varying from carts to four-in-hands, were in waiting, Bannister gave his own and his guest's hand baggage to a liveried footman, with the enquiry: "How is father, James?"

"It's Brussels sprouts, Mr. George," replied the man solemnly.

They drove something more than a mile through a country of beautiful homes surrounded by extensive and exquisitely kept grounds; and on all sides were lively evidences of the outdoor country life of wealthy New Yorkers; tennis courts alive with players, the rolling expanse of emerald golf links, dotted with brightly dressed followers of the game; coaching parties rolling along the well-kept roads, or bare-headed riders ambling gaily on the soft earth by the side of the paved highway. Howard had never before seen one of the playgrounds for which fashionable New York deserts its streets and parks at week-end, and the sight charmed him so that he forgot his companion, until, the carriage slowing, Bannister said, "We'll get out here and walk through the grounds."

They were at an opening in a hedge, from which a gravelled path led first through an orchard, then into a meadow and garden.

"This is where father works and Madge plays," Bannister said, as they strode up the path, now and then catching glimpses of a large, rambling building, beyond meadow and garden. "From the first violet in the spring, to the last earthing up of celery in the fall, my distinguished papa fusses with plant life; interfering with the gardeners and lawn keepers, making our vegetables cost us fabulous sums, but preserving his health and convincing himself that he's a scientific farmer."

Howard was not attending to the prattle of his friend; he heard something that much more engaged his attention; a sweet, joyous laugh; unaffected, hearty, gaily unconscious—the dearest sound on earth; the laugh of pure physical happiness, springing from the light heart of a girl. Something in the sound moved Howard as if he had suddenly heard the mocking bird's gallant outpouring of brave music. He stopped, his face flushed, and his eyes sparkled. Bannister, noting, said carelessly, "Oh, it's only Madge! Come along."

"Madge—your little sister?"

"It's Madge," Bannister replied, looking at his friend, then smiling. "But she isn't little. There she is—what the devil—look, Paxton. Oh, this is a fine joke to have on Madge!"

What Howard first saw in the meadow through the orchard trees was a youth of 14 or so, falling on a football—either in a hold-over enthusiasm from the season past, or an early outcropping of enthusiasm for the season to come. The youth having recovered the ball, passed it, and following its flight with his eyes, Howard saw it neatly caught by a young woman. She stopped laughing as she poised the ball and estimated with critical eye the direction and distance of the young man. Then there was a swish of skirts, a second glimpse of a stoutly shod, shapely foot, and the ball went hurtling far and true. She watched its fortunes, lips parted, eyes gleaming, and as the boy fumbled she cried, "Fall on it, Jones; fall on it!"

Jones did so, and having picked it and himself up, passed the ball back again. The girl again poised for a kick, but Bannister, who, with Howard, had now reached the edge of the open, laughed. At the sound she turned, startled, her eyes flashed scorn at her brother, her lips trembled as if she would speak, if indignation had not stricken her dumb. Suddenly she hurled the ball at her brother, gathered her skirts around her, turned, and ran. Bannister dodged the ball, which Howard caught; and handling it like an expert, he kicked it to Master Jones with such force and precision that that unseasonable enthusiast was bowled over. "Oh, Mr. Bannister!" he cried when he had righted himself, "I wish your friend would kick for me a little."

"Madge seemed to be doing pretty well for you," said Bannister.

"Well enough for a girl," the youth admitted, indulgently. "But you know that a man can't get good practice unless a man is playing with him. After the rain the other day, Madge kicked her overshoe off, and it flew—my!—clean over the trees!"

Howard saw no more of Madge that afternoon, though he was conscious of a singularly strong hope that he might. Nor did he meet any other member of the family. Mrs. Bannister, it appeared, was giving a tea at the neighborhood country club, and Mr. Bannister was at a farm he owned in the vicinity, struggling with the problem of making some of the cabbage of Brussels turn into sprouts, and not all into stalk. George and Howard drove far about the country until it was time to dress for dinner. "Sorry to put you to the trouble of dressing, out here in the country," George said, "but my mother holds to the belief that the oftener a man changes his clothes the less frequently he commits murder."

George had so far completed his own dressing that he was struggling, in a storm of extravagant investive, with the problem of tying a strip of lawn about his collar without wrinkling the lawn or bringing on apoplexy, when Madge knocked, and being asked to enter, did so only as far as one stride, and then hissed, "Animal!"

Her brother let her see his smiling reflection in the mirror, but made no reply.

"Unnatural brother! Hideous, base boorish"—

"Bubbling Bouncer," George suggested, as she hesitated for a word.

She was dressed for dinner, all in white and dainty blue, and looked charmingly feminine, in spite of her tragically folded arms, lowering brows, and angry eyes.

"Don't think you can make a jest of this, George Bannister!" she said, stamping her foot, and shaking her head at his grinning reflection. "What right had you to come in through the orchard with a stranger? Why did you not drive to the front of the house like a Christian, and not subject me, your own sister, to the gross humiliation, the unthinkable shame of being discovered in an attitude of—of—George Baninster, what are you grinning at? you appalling ape."

"He's going to look for the rubber you kicked off the other day, and write a poem on it," her brother said, snatching off another lawn tie, and throwing it on the floor where a half dozen lay.

"I'll box that Jones boy's ears," she exclaimed a new variety of rage, or some other emotion, perhaps, coloring her face. "It wouldn't have been so miserable of you," she continued, "if he had not been a stranger, or I had not been shod like a policeman."

"Ah, but your skirts Madge! They were beautiful! And your stockings! Blue, weren't they?"

"I hate you!" she cried. "You are a person of low mind; one it were flattery to call a coward; and I never shall speak to you as long as I live! Blue, indeed!" She turned to leave the room, but he called after her coaxingly, "Please Madge, wont you tie this for a fellow, before you leave forever? I'll tell you something awfully nice, if you will."

With a swiftness and neatness that made his masculine mind much marvel, she tied a fresh bow for him and then said: "Now what is it, George?"

"That I worship you, dear," he said, kissing her. "Isn't that something nice?"

"Yes," she replied doubtfully. "But I thought you'd tell me something about—that is—why—about him."

"Him?"

"Mr. Paxton."

"Oh, Paxton! Well, he worships you, too."

"George Bannister," she said as she strode from the room, "you are an odious ox!"

At dinner that evening Mrs. Bannister, a fine, big woman, from whom Madge inherited her blonde coloring and large grey eyes, said to Howard: "Since my husband gave up general practice he chooses to devote his leisure to the companionship of earthworms. Together they make a mess of the soil, with equal profit and pleasure, I judge. To me it seems a strange choice of occupation for a man who might become a senator, an ambassador, and live in civilized communities where social life amounts to something. I hold that it is man's chief privilege, pleasure, duty, to mix as much as possible with his fellows; to cultivate the graces of mind and person which expand and shine only when animated by ceremonious association—in short, social life."

The lady said this with a good deal of conviction and emphasis, but none of her family seemed to notice her remarks, and she did not seem to expect them to do so.

"Holding to this belief, as I do, it seems too bad that my husband, for many years one of the acknowledged leaders of the American bar, should choose the companionship of earthworms. Still, I find some attractive society in this community; and though I am without my daughter's aid in cultivating it, as well as lacking any help from my husband or son, it affords me entertainment. That is as much as a wife can expect, I suppose, when ambition is absent from every member of her family. The truth is, Mr. Paxton, we may be described as a family of eccentrics, for I am the only one of us who is simply normal in my tastes and conduct."

It seemed to Howard that the lady made this declaration of principles without the spirit of complaint which the words might imply; rather as if one should say: "Let others do and think as they may; I, at least, have set myself right before this young man, and am therefore in no danger of being misjudged by the idiosyncrasies of others."

After a pleasant evening, during which Howard discovered with admiration that the members of the family severally avoided jarring each others' peculiarities, Mr. Bannister said, when there was a movement of separation: "Mr. Paxton, if you are not tired or sleepy, I should like a little gossip with you alone."

The others, upon this cue, departed promptly.

"Would it distress you at all to speak a little about your father?" Mr. Bannister asked abruptly, when they sat alone on a deep veranda overlooking a lawn pricked by the flashes of a thousand fireflies.

"Not in the least, sir," said Howard, greatly surprised at the question. "Did you know him?"

"I never met him—I have not traveled much farther than this from New York—but I have come to know your father pretty well, I think. Dr. Paxton was a man of hearty, sunny temperament; breezy, open manner; optimistic, singularly trusting, giving his services freely to the poor, proud and fond of his son and daughter, rather indifferent to his worldly affairs, until shortly before his death he sought and obtained the postmastership of White River to increase his income, for his daughter's sake, it seems, and"—

"Stop, sir!" exclaimed Howard, excited and amazed by this calm recital of his father's habits, characteristics, circumstances, by a man who had never met him. "I have said that it would not distress me to talk of my father. There was a long time after his death when I could not talk of him without great distress, but now I can speak of him as of a dear friend that only distance, not death, separates from me. But first I must know how you—who never met him—come to know him so intimately, and for what purpose."

"Your question and the spirit in which you ask it do credit to your heart," the lawyer said slowly; and then paused so long that Howard became impatient. "It is a good quality in a son to be as jealously affectionate of his father as of his mother. I think you dined at Mrs. Marble's with my boy."

"I did," answered Howard, wondering at this abrupt change in the subject, and in the lawyer's manner, for he now laughed gently, as he said, "Mrs. Marble is an old and respected client, one of the few whose affairs I continue to manage."

"Your client!" Howard could not help exclaiming, remembering Mrs. Marble's expressed opinion of him.

Mr. Bannister laughed again softly. "Oh, she has been talking to you about Caleb Bannister!" he said. "Yes, we quarreled, but she is too wise an old lady to take her business out of my hands. We do not meet, but carry on a sober correspondence when her affairs require attention. My boy thinks he is having some heartaches because Mrs. Marble will not let Gertrude marry him until I've been proved wrong in a matter in which I'm right; and George's emotions, therefore, are somewhat turbulent. But they do not disturb me, as I am accustomed to family eccentricities; being the only normal-minded person in my own family. My wife, although a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, is devoted to the tasteless, unprofitable life we call society. My son, who might—if he would—fall heir to a legal practice of respectable proportions, or live here learning the fascinating mysteries of the noblest vocation on earth, farming, prefers to draw pictures on the sidewalk, or some such thing. My daughter elects to find all human companionship unendurable—so there we are. Did you say that your father consulted you about his business affairs?"

"I did not, sir. I asked why you had taken what must have been a great deal of pains to learn so much about him."

Mr. Bannister, who had made the digression only that Howard might collect himself, noted that his voice was now without any signs of excitement, and said: "That is quite right. I shall talk to you very frankly. A matter of business—of very great importance—led an interest for which I had long been the chief counsel, to make some rather secret investigations in White River."

He paused, while Howard leaned eagerly forward, trying to peer into his face. "No," he continued, "that is not the way to begin. I must be wholly frank with you. You may have seen in the papers something about a proposed community of interest of a number of large iron industries. We, the interest for which I am counsel, required for our protection as much as for our use, a certain piece of mining land—undeveloped, but whose extent of ore deposits has been pretty accurately determined. That land is owned"—he paused, and lighted a cigar before he added with particular emphasis—"or seems to be owned, by one Isaac Bunton. When our offers to buy that land reached a figure which fully represented its strategic value, so to speak—a value far beyond its possible intrinsic value—and Isaac Bunton still refused to sell, giving no reason therefor, we began an investigation to see if a side light could not be thrown on the situation. In a little town like White River, with our facilities for making secret inquiries, we soon learned all that we wanted to know, except on one point. Your father's name came into the reports I received, and inquiries concerning him showed me that no man in the community stood so deservedly high in the esteem of all good citizens as did Dr. Paxton. Now, may I ask you a few questions?"

"You may," Howard said, scarcely above his breath, for he was much affected by what the lawyer said, and the manner in which he had been speaking.

"Do you chance to know for what purpose your father borrowed five thousand dollars on the day of his death?"

Howard, as he answered earnestly could not see the eagerness with which the lawyer waited for his words.

"I do not know. They made inquiries of me at the time, but I could give no information—not even a hint, then nor now."

"He did not speak to you of a purpose?"

"No."

"Yet he was accustomed to tell you of his plans in advance?"

"Very freely."

"Then it was a suddenly former plan. At the savings bank where he transacted the loan with an official who was his friend, he only laughed when he was asked what he wanted so much money for. Therefore it was for some purpose he did not wish to discuss. We may infer, from what we know of Dr. Paxton's nature and character, that the probable cause for not wanting to let the bank people know what he was going to do with the money was that he was ging to do a favor to someone—make an emergency accommodation—to a person who did not want it known that he was borrowing. Can you suggest anyone to whom your father would have made such a loan?"

"No, I cannot," Howard replied, breathlessly following the other's reasoning.

"The sum was a large one; for transactions in White River at that time, a very large one. Have you no idea to whom your father gave that sum on that day?"

"Your information is at fault, sir," said Howard. "Whatever my father's intentions were, they were not carried out; the money was stolen from his body."

"The hasty and unwarranted conclusion of incapable officials. That money was not upon your father's person when he met with that most unhappy accident."

"What makes you think that?" cried Howard, astonished.

"I speak from positive information. The interest I represent has a carefully organized detective service, one branch of which protects its freight cars from tramp depredations. Members of that branch of service go about the country with tramps and are supposed to be tramps by their companions. Through that branch I have learned that your father carried no large sum of money that night. His body was robbed, as you know. The robbers were two tramps, one of whom took his watch, and the other took everything else that a thorough search of the doctor's clothes revealed. The man with the watch was arrested, as you know, and sent to prison. The other man got a pocketbook containing a few dollars, a memorandum book in which your father noted the places where he was to call on his rounds. I have that book. Every one of the entries under the date of his death we found to be patients, except one. That one is Isaac Bunton. Does that suggest anything to you?"

"No."

"The entry we have not inquired into—for we dare not yet—reads, 'Isaac Bunton, 2 p. m.' That was after the hour your father drew the five thousand dollars. Think, young man! Does that suggest nothing to you?"

'Nothing," Howard said, startled at the sudden vehemence of the speaker.

The lawyer sighed as in disappointment, and was silent for some time before he resumed, now speaking calmly, "Isaac Bunton made a considerable purchase of pig iron on that day, but we are balked in our effort to learn the particulars of the banking transaction involved, because his father has become a director of tne bank, and that avenue of information is closed to us."

"You have amazed me by what you say," Howard said, as the lawyer ceased speaking. "If Isaac Bunton did borrow that money from my father, why has he not returned it? The fact that he has not returned it shows your suspicion to be unfounded. It is a small sum for him."

The lawyer, paying no attention to this guileless remark, suddenly asked, "Did you know a clerk in Bunton's office named Lawton?"

Howard laughed; relieved to have the strain he had been under removed by this unexpected summoning of poor Harry's harmless spirit.

"I knew him always. He was a schoolfellow of mine until I went into the High school. When poor Harry struggled somehow through the grammar school, he went as a clerk into Mr. Bunton's office."

"Why Bunton's office?"

"He was a favorite of Mrs. Bunton's, she was always a kind-hearted woman, and had Harry's homelessness on her mind."

"What sort was he?"

"A simple fellow. Perhaps if he had lived in New York, under congenial circumstances, he would have developed successfully as a society clown."

"Not a young man Bunton would have sent on a business trip into the valley."

"I should think not. In the office he was something like a tally clerk and messenger."

"Messenger? Um-m! Did you ever hear what he was doing down in the valley, when he was killed, and Isaac Bunton alone identified his body?"

Howard said that his father's death had made him unmindful of all other events at that time.

There was something uncanny in the way the lawyer rattled off detail after detail of seemingly unimportant and unrelated events, all showing an astonishing familiarity with Isaac Bunton's movements.

"When Bunton moved from the part of your town called the Flats to the Heights, you and your sister ceased to visit in Bunton's, after a time—you must not think me impertinent in this or any other question I ask—was there any special cause for that?"

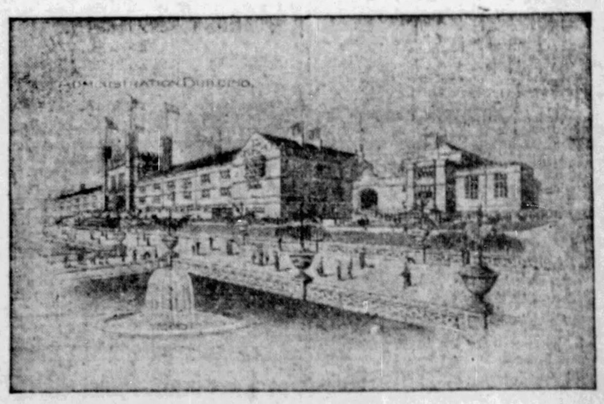
"Only that we were no longer invited there," Howard answered.

"Mr. Paxton," the lawyer said, rising, "I need not say to you how deeply I am concerned to learn the motive behind Bunton's action in this matter of the mining land. The questions I have asked you show that to you. You have helped me—to come to the conclusion that there is something not wholly honest operating in his mind."

The great lawyer after more than a year's study, with all the details of information the detectives furnished him, with a trained mind directed by a peculiar determination to succeed in the case, had arrived at the identical conclusion that Mrs. Worthington reached intuitively after one-half second's consideration.

His interview with Mr. Bannister left no pointed impression in Howard's mind. His impressions of men and women, and

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS



The Administration Building at the World's Fair, St. Louis, is the principal structure of eleven new buildings known as the Washington University group, which is to be the permanent home of the university after the close of the exposition. All are in the Tudor Gothic style of architecture as exemplified in the college buildings of England of the time of Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth. The Administration Building is 325 by 1118 feet, and has in the center a massive tower 77 feet high, topped by four octagon towers, one at each corner. The doorway in the tower is a magnificent arch. The facade of the tower is elaborately ornamented with canopied niches and with strong courses on which appear the heraldic shield bearing the university coat of arms. In front of the entrance is a terrace 50 by 264 feet and leading up to the terrace are steps of cut granite 35 feet wide. The building is of pink Missouri granite with Bedford (Indiana) limestone trimmings, cost $250,000, and is fireproof throughout.

President Francis and Secretary Stevens have offices in the building and so has the national commission. The board of lady managers and the Missouri commission will also be located there until their respective buildings are completed. The division of exhibits and division of exploitation take up a large part of the building and the department of concessions occupies one of the big office rooms.

The rooms of two large buildings adjoining—Busch building and Cupples building No. 1—are also used for the administration work of the exposition.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Weekly Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood; that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

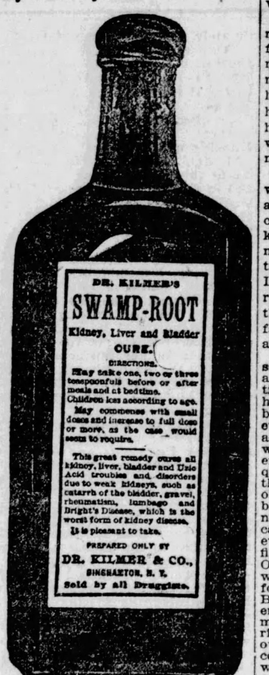
Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

EDITORIAL NOTE—You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives to the great curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in The Toledo "Weekly Blade."

One Man's Unflagging Persistency

What George H. Maxwell Has Done for the Cause of Irrigation.

George H. Maxwell, secretary of the National Irrigation association, added further laurels to his collection at the recent meeting of the National Irrigation Congress. For ten years he has been gathering them, in lieu of the more material results of their labors which other men strive after until wherever, in the West and in most places in the East, irrigation is mentioned, Maxwell's name comes with it.

During his career as an irrigation promotor Maxwell has been called everything from a missionary to a charlatan. He has made enemies enough to satisfy even the most persevering reformer. He has spent his own money in the cause for which he has worked night and day, has endured hardships and has done an amount of work that would generally require several managers and a corps of clerks.

Thousands of people who have met Maxwell in every part of the country have asked what the National Irrigation association is, which he represents. Those who know best and who are cranks on terseness, answer, "Maxwell." But to the initiated it is explained that the National Irrigation association is composed of representative business men in all parts of the country who leave the practical affairs of the organization to the secretary and who have implicit faith in his work.

As soon as they have satisfied themselves on the association and its aims they ask what induces Maxwell to give all his time to this irrigation question, and why he should be travelling about the country booming it at every metropolis and at every cross-road. Graft is darkly hinted at, and they point to the fact that Maxwell wears fairly good clothing and always has enough to eat. Pin them down and inquire who furnishes the ready money, they answer, "The railroads." The people of the West have a habit of crediting all boodle and graft to the railroads, maybe not without reason. But in Maxwell's case they have made a mistake, for with every power he can bring to bear he is fighting the plans the railroads are aiding. Others may suggest that he is aiding rich western landowners to secure irrigation for the benefit it will do them in the end. But it happens in this case that the government owns the lands that would be most benefited by irrigation, and that the richer domains that are under private ownership would lose in value through the competition that would be brought on when the new arid soil of millions of western acres would be made fit for cultivation by the outpouring of water from irrigation canals. And there the stories of graft end.

One of the great fights over irrigation—a fight that, for a time, threatened to end any proposed legislation at the next session of Congress—was between those who favored state control of the watered lands and the waterways and those who advocated government domination. Maxwell was the leader of those who wanted the national government to be in control. There he has made his stand and has rallied all his forces.

"Better," he has said a thousand times, "that there should be no irrigation at all than that it should be rushed through and the state left in control."

Maxwell, ten years ago, was a young attorney in the West, who was looking for an opening. It was at the time when private irrigation enterprises were springing up in the West; when little canals of a dozen miles or maybe only one mile in length were showing what great systems for the distribution of water would do. Just the days when mining in the United States became a settled form of business. It was found that with the incoming of irrigation the laws which had formerly sufficed for ditches and reservoirs would need to be patched up in many places or entirely replaced. Maxwell became interested in the various legal problems that were constantly coming up, and started what was to be his career by driving with his wife through all the arid region of New Mexico and Arizona, to be on the ground floor and know just what conditions were to be met.

In studying these conditions, Maxwell forgot the concrete of the law for the abstract of the benefit of artificial waterways as a whole. He threw aside his growing law practice and the hopes that he might have of not only a fortune from his knowledge of irrigation problems, but of the fame he could come to him as an authority on such matters. With the deserts spread out before him, he made his resolve to fight for a national irrigation system. He saw miles and thousands of miles of sand and soil that grew only cacti and sage brush and mirages, and, perhaps, in his own mind, pictured them as covered with corn and wheat and trees. The picture grew strong, and as it grew, he saw that no time was to be wasted. Maxwell did not lack brains, and he knew that the task would be a long and a hard one, so he set at work at once.

Unlike most men who have what at the first glance appear to be visions, he did not go to congress and ask for a few millions of dollars. He figured out where the benefits would go, and laid his plans accordingly.

The first play was made before the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Here he outlined his purpose and pointed out the possibilities of watering the barren wastes, then only fit for over-night grazing of migrating herds of cattle. More population to give greater business for centers of trade. Therefore the centers of trade should be the ones to appeal for government aid. Los Angeles soon saw the feasibility of his scheme, and soon afterward San Francisco did, too. And western congressmen began to understand the matter. It took years for this latter result to come about, but suffice that it eventually did.

About the time that the California jobbers and manufacturers had commenced to work for irrigation as a western necessity, the cities in the middle west commenced to take the next two phases. First, Denver came into the fold and then a jump was taken to Chicago, where the National Irrigation association was formed and indorsed by congress.

In rapid succession, Maxwell captured Omaha, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul, St. Joseph, Milwaukee, Sioux City and all the Missouri river towns and western jobbing centers. Then the cattlemen took a hand.

Maxwell's sole purpose had been to have the government build the canals and reservoirs necessary for the monster systems, but as soon as it was seen how strong the movement had become, the cattlemen and others whose interests were liable to be encroached upon by the coming of thousands of farmers, commenced to fight the government control proposition, and when they saw that irrigation was as sure to come into general use in every western state as the sun was to rise, they commenced to advocate state control. Now, the cattlemen are a powerful interest to any western state, and when they want a thing, from whatever state they hail from or do business in, they generally find a way to secure it. And, since they are heavy shippers, the railroads, which virtually are the government in half the western states, so much so that decisions of the supreme courts in states where the railroads are dominant, can generally be accurately forecasted in all cases where the steam roads are even remotely interested by only the use of a knowledge of which railroad has the upper hand at the time, came to the aid of the cattlemen, and Maxwell soon woke up to the understanding that not only did he have to fight for irrigation itself, but for a particular sort of irrigation, a task trebly harder than his first, which had only to do with business men's pockets and a way of filling them.

With state control Maxwell, in brief, urged that interests would intervene that would influence the state administrations to such an extent that irrigation would be put in practice only in those districts where it pleased most interests. The business men, having had their own experiences with the legislatures, were quick to understand. They saw railroad officials who gave no satisfactory explanation of why they favored state control, but nevertheless kept on working for it.

The time would have been ripe then to assault congress, but with this new opposing force the battle began again, a new battle, but one as hard, and even harder than the first.

But by this time an organization had been perfected. Maxwell had made the rounds of the west addressing hundreds of commercial clubs, real estate exchanges, conventions and societies. With hardly an exception they had passed resolutions favoring irrigation and pledging themselves to fight for it and using their influence with the congressmen from their districts to secure the passage of the necessary laws.

One of the plans which had been brought out by the secretary and used with great force was to have every large house in the west which had correspondents in the east to write to them, showing that by means of irrigation the west would be settled by small farmers, the western business men would have more trade and, consequently, the ultimate benefits would accrue to those in the east who primarily furnished the manufactured products used by the western men. At first these letters were regarded as something akin to the regulation begging epistles, but Maxwell's insistence had been communicated to these western business men and when they saw the result of their first appeals they went at it with a will, and after months of effort awakened their eastern and southern connections to the fact that irrigation was not a local but a national affair. Eastern congressmen, urged by their most powerful constituents, commenced to take an interest in the matter and promised their support. This then was the organization, loose, but strong in numbers, that Maxwell found at his back when the time to fight came.

He went direct to Washington and saw Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock. As a result, when the secretary made a report on irrigation, it was found that he was unequivocally in favor of government control of the canals and ditches.

Next Maxwell saw President Roosevelt. He is a man of the kind that appeals to the President. He subsists on work. He has a square built face, a fairly heavy black mustache that serves rather to bring out than hide a square fighting mouth and eyes that seem to read thoughts. There are few stenographers who can keep up with Maxwell's speeches. Every word is to the point and he can talk for a full day's time on irrigation, presenting new points all the time. When he had finished with the President and explained his ideas the President, too, in his message to congress, incorporated Maxwell's plans. There are those in the west who are familiar with the secretary's writings and expressions and views who are ready to swear that he wrote that part of the message relating to irrigation, but if he did he never was known to say so.

With these new sinews of war the battle was then carried into the halls of congress. At times things looked dark, not so much that irrigation legislation would not pass, but that what was provided for would be under state control. Then it was that Maxwell wired his friends in the west that there had better be ten years' delay in starting the water than that it should not be under government supervision. In fact, he insisted to the representatives and senators that the west, that part of it that looked for the most good to the most number would prefer no aid at all to any regulations which would put the disbursement of the water funds into the hands of the western governors. On that line he fought and won. The end was that a law was made which arranged that irrigation experts in the government service should lay out the routes and that the funds secured from the sale of public lands to be benefited should be used for wetting the soil.

It would be useless to attempt to tell of how he worked during the last session of congress. Eighteen hours he considered a short day's work. It is true that he was the busiest and the most energetic in the capital city but he was lobbying for the whole west and east too. Even yet people ask what is Maxwell's graft. But if there is graft why should he be spending his own money to further his ideals? Why, with all the questioners, if there is graft, has it not been discovered? That is what his friends ask in return.

Now that irrigation has been started what will Maxwell do? is another question. Perhaps his speech at the irrigation congress the other day will give a hint.

There he denounced the timber and stone act, the commutation clause of the homestead act, and the desert land act as mere instruments of fraud devised by ingenious minds for the purpose of despoiling the people of their heritage in the public lands under the pretense, usually false and sham, of the reclamation and settlement of the land. He made the startling statement that the locations of public lands now being made under these laws aggregated in the neighborhood of twenty-five million acres a year and were increasing at an appalling rate. He said that unless this raid on the public lands was stopped, this generation would rue the day that it had recklessly wasted the patrimony of the people of the nation in the public domain.

"There is no other way," he said, in conclusion, "to stop these enormous abuses in our public land system except to immediately repeal the desert land act, the commutation clause of the homestead act and the timber and stone act."

At any rate Maxwell has worked and now irrigation is under way.

AN OLD STORY.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

The old house stands on the summit of a hill. It is a house of wide spaces and many rooms, and its walls are built of bricks whose glaring color is softened by time. Behind it is an orchard where the trees, bent with age, seem staggering down the hillside to their fall. Close to the house grow tall evergreens and cedars in which the wind makes music or mourning when it blows through the branches. In front, a river flows its curving way through the valley, and on the opposite side of the stream, the banks rise into hills again, crowned with a village, old too, like the dwelling.

The day I was there the doors and windows were open. The September sun was hot, though the wind blew high, rushing torrent-like through the evergreens and cedars, and flinging into the room gusts of air perfumed with autumn fragrance.

"Old dwellings like this are places to conjure stories with," I said to my friend.

"The" say this one is haunted," she answere. "We have never seen the ghost, but it may be because we are aliens and the house no longer belongs to the family of the wraith. She would be a sad, gentle wraith, if her story is true."

"Is it a tragedy?" I questioned.

"Well, probably most people would call it so," she told me. "I wonder why it is the tragedies of a household live for generations, while the memory of its joys fade away so quickly. The majority of the world shrinks from pain or sorrow and yet, a tragedy or some terrible event, seems to leave an indelible impression.

"There is undoubtedly more than one story about those who have lived here," she continued after a pause. "Many things must have happened in a homestead so long in one family as this, but Julia Brent's pathetic little romance is the only one I know. There are few who remember it. Her generation was of years ago, and her family is but a nearly forgotten name in this region.

"Do you believe one could die of a broken heart?" she asked abruptly.

"It does not seem to go with this age," I said; "perhaps, in the era of plots and masks and poisons, when women could do nothing but spin and wait in murky castles for the coming of some gracious lord to claim them, I could imagine a fatal heart-break then, but it is beyond my compassing now. Why do you ask, is it a heart-break story?"

My friend smiled and nodded her head. "Then there's a man in it," I declared.

"Two of them," she corrected.

"An old lady, who is a perfect charnel-house of the neighborhood history, told me of Julia Brent. She was a quiet, gentle, submissive girl who obeyed her elders without a question, except when it came to falling in love. She was most unexpected in this. There was a young man over in the village who was the sun, moon and stars and heaven itself to Julia. He knew it, and he did not care. Others knew it too, and laughed, as the world always laughs when a woman gives her affection unsought. She used to sit at the window in her room for hours at a time—I believe it was the one above this—" she explained, motioning upward, "and look at the roof of the young man's home in the village. The house is still standing, but the trees hide it now. They were not so tall then, or other buildings built later, may have blocked the view. She seemed to get a forlorn happiness in looking across the river, like a lost soul gazing into Paradise.

"Her father and mother paid little attention to her fancy, as they called it, and finally persuaded her to promise to marry a man the age of her father. In fact the two had been playmates when they were boys and had continued their friendship during the succeeding years. The desirable man came to visit at the Brent's. He saw Julia and he wanted her. He was very rich and her parents were more than willing to give him their daughter.

"The girl, always obedient, consented without rebelling and they were engaged. The man went away soon after to get a home in readiness for his wife. He built and furnished a beautiful house, while back here, they were making the wedding finery.

"The morning of the day before the one fixed for the marriage, they found Julia lying across her bed. When they went to her, they discovered she was dead. She had drawn her bed in front of the window and her face was turned toward the village across the river. The window was open. During the night there had been a fearful storm and she was drenched with the rain. They could discover no cause for her death. She had apparently gone to sleep, never to awaken. And so the story was told that she had died of a broken heart.

"Do you see that larch near the gate?" my friend asked.

I looked out of the window to where she pointed.

"We call it the lone sentinel. It is a very old tree," she went on, "its twin grew on the other side of the walk. The night Julia went to her last sleep it was struck by lightning and those who saw it said it stood for a moment, a towering column of flame, like a torch to light Julia's poor, tortured spirit on its flight to heaven."

For an instant the song of the wind in the cedars changed to weeping. Shadows of sorrows past, crept in and filled the room.

"Is Julia the ghost that haunts this place?" I questioned, to break the oppressive quiet.

"I suppose the superstition came from her story," my friend answered. "They say when there is a thunder storm at night, a woman's figure appears at the window where the girl used to sit and watch the village. A helpless woman's tragedy is always so pitiful. But I don't know—" she said thoughtfully, "sometimes to die is the happier conclusion—or beginning."

"But it happened long ago," I suggested, when she had finished speaking.

"Yes, it happened long ago," she echoed.

"I knew there was a story here," I told her triumphantly.

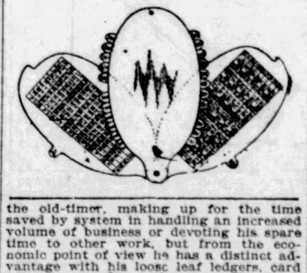
"Yes," she agreed, "you were right, and there must be others if there was any one to tell them."

Inside, the dumb walls held fast their secrets of the past.

Outside was the glowing present. The skies were arching blue over the roadside's wealth of golden rod and asters, and scarlet branches fired the maples. The air was rich with the fruition of the year, and in the valley between the old house and the village, the river ran, brown and shallow, with flecks of sunshine dancing on its surface.

ACALCULATING DEVICE.

Modern business methods have undergone such vast changes from the old systems in use a number of years ago that the bookkeeper of the last century would have found time lagging on his hands could he have been so fortunate as to have applied these systems and helps to his set of books. Of course, the bookkeeper of today does no less work than the old-timer, making up for the time saved by system in handling an increased volume of business or devoting his spare time to other work, but from the economic point of view he has a distinct advantage with his loose leaf ledgers, card systems, and nearly every office there are sets of caluculations which have to be worked out time after time, with little variation in each formula or problem. Thus, the banker computes interest, the insurance broker figures premiums, and so on, each using different sets of figures and producing results necessary in his special line of business. No matter what this profession may be, it is a distinct advantage to have these formulas and computations worked out and ready for use at a glance, without any brain-racking calculations and liability of making an error at frequent intervals. For any such purpose the little pocket indicator here shown will prove a great convenience. The device is made up of a number of thin disks, each of which has an indicating tab on the edge to aid in its selections. In insurance tables the tab may be marked with the age, in interest calculations with the rate per cent, while other tables and forms will readily suggest themselves for other lines of business.



HOPE.

No wintry silence—be it e'er so long—
But springtime wakes it with the birds' sweet song.

No day so drear but after frost and snow,
E'en in far north, the sweetest roses blow.

No night so long but daylight comes at last,
And the pink dawn forgets the darkness past.

No work so tollsome but the task begun
On earth is finished with the Morning Sun.

No way so rugged but the wanderer's feet
Shall walk unweary in the golden street.

No parting ever but the God of Love
Shall join the parted—in the land above.

—J. S. Redmayne, in Chamber's Journal.

WORN TO A SHADOW.

When there is a falling off in flesh in woman or man there is "something wrong." And that something wrong is generally a loss of nutrition due to disease of the stomach and the other organs of digestion and nutrition. Sometimes this loss of flesh is accompanied by variable appetite, but in many cases the appetite does not fail and there may be a constant desire to eat. Languor, nervousness, irritability, sleeplessness, are symptoms often associated with this loss of nutrition and falling off in flesh.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures disease of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food so that lost flesh is regained and the physical health re-established.

"I had suffered from indigestion and only those who have suffered from it know what it really is," writes Mrs. M. J. Fagan, of 1613 East Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y. "I had had severe attacks of headache and dizziness, with cold hands and feet; everything I ate distressed me, bowels were constipated and *I was growing very thin and nervous.* I cannot half express the bad feelings I had when I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took nine bottles of the 'Discovery' and have taken several bottles of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I commenced feeling better with the first bottle and kept on improving. Now I am so greatly improved in health my friends often speak of it. I most heartily recommend these medicines to all suffering as I was."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps for expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will some one tell me through your valuable paper how to make a cistern for a small family? State plainly the size, material and cost, and how to put a filter in.—M., Pa.

Will some of the readers of The Blade tell me how to remove a wart from the jaw of a yearling mule? The wart is about the size of a walnut, and has been growing for about three months. It bleeds if the halter rubs it.—B., Pratt, Kansas.

Will some one give the best remedy for heaves in an 8-year-old mare? The disease began in early spring, and I have not been able to work her all summer.—H., Amery, Wis.

Will some one tell me how to remove rust from a stove, and to keep it from rusting?—S., Henry's X Roads, Tenn.

I would like if a remedy could be given me for the cure of a steer that has a lump on his jaw, caused by a bruise, nearly two years ago. The lump is large as a quart measure. It did not grow much until within the last three months. It has broken partly through the skin, and a protruding part, about as large as a goose egg, is bare and sore. It looks like it may be some gland that is presented to view. It is slowly growing, and occasionally a little matter is seen where it broke through the skin. The steer is two years old and is fattening rapidly.—C., Bartlett, Iowa.

For Those Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell A. Oakdale, N. C., to boil one-half pound of tobacco in one gallon of water and dip his chickens' heads into this solution three times, giving a little breathing spell between times. This will also cure roup, as I accidentally found by trying it for sore head.—H., Fitzgerald, Ga.

For Itching Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—For that pig which rubs itself, wash it clean, and when dry rub it with calomel. I think that will help it. Calomel will cure sores from poison oak.—B., Sherman, W. Va.

The Colt Has Mange.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell I., of N. S., that his colt has the mange. If he will rub with green "jimson" leaves on all the affected parts, it will cure it. Onions cut open and rubbed on will also effect a cure.—J., Dyke, Okla.

Curing Mange on a Dog.

Editor Farmstead:—My dog had mange about six months. This is how I cured him: I sheared off what hair he had not scratched off, then took hot water and soft soap (made from wood ashes), and washed him thoroughly. When dried off, I rubbed well with lard and sulphur. That cured him. Take one-half pint of lard, stir in what sulphur it will spread with. If a bad case, add a half ounce of red precipitate. It will help in any case.—B., Sherman, W. Va.

For San Jose Scale.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is the remedy asked for, for San Jose scale insects on orchard trees: Twenty-five pounds of lime, unslacked; twenty pounds of sulphur, fifty pounds of salt, and sixty gallons of water.

To mix the above, take ten pounds of lime, twenty pounds of sulphur, and twenty gallons water. Boil until the lime and suphur combine, which will be known by the compound assuming a dark amber color.

Take the remaining fifteen pounds of lime, slack, and add fifteen pounds of salt; add to the hot liquid, with enough water to make the whole sixty gallons.

Strain, and spray on the trees when blood warm or warmer, when the foliage is off the tree. It is most effective just before the leaves start in the spring. This is a specific for San Jose scale, if made as directed. If any is left from the orchard, spray the inside of your hen house. Nothing is better.—S., Selina, Cal.

Killing Cockle Burs.

Editor Farmstead:—To kill cockle burs, cut them in August, after the burr forms, but before it matures. Do this two seasons in succession, and you will not see many burs.—B., Sherman, W. Va.

To Remove Old Paint.

Editor Farmstead:—I see an inquiry asking how to take paint off a walk or the inside of house. I have some experience in that line, having done the work myself. No matter how old or dry the paint is, take concentrated lye, dissolve it in hot water, scalding, take a mop cloth with long handle tied on, mop the wall as though you were painting it. Keep it quite hot. Have half hour time, another mop and you can wash any paint off woodwork. Keep your fingers dry and free from the liquid. Scrape with a table knife. Then wash off. You can paint on it the next day.—G., Monticello, Iowa.

Orchard Grass.

Editor Farmstead:—Orchard grass will grow on any kind of soil. The richer the ground the better the grass. Sow 20 pounds of seed to the acre. From the first of October to the first of January is a good time to sow.—B., Sherman, W. Va.

The Cabbage "Snake."

United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1903.

Editor Blade:—I am in receipt of your letter of September 24th, together with the leading clipping from your edition of September 17th, as well as from Nashville American of September 10th.

The original account of the cabbage "snake" states that it is a peculiar worm of a light green color and four inches long. I do not know of any such worm, or worm of this length and color which inhabits cabbages, and of course there must be some mistake here. We have perhaps only so many as a score of so-called "cabbage worms." Most persons are familiar with the common green cabbage worm, and the cabbage looper, but as this is described as a "snake," I presume it is one of the true worms of the genus Mermis, complaints of which have been several times made in recent years.

The presence of these creatures in cabbage is readily explained. They are parasitic on the true cabbage caterpillars or cabbage worms, which are the young of moths or butterflies which feed on cabbage. Hence they are beneficial, although their presence on the cabbages is not desirable for commercial reasons. It sometimes happens that these parasitic worms issue from the true cabbage caterpillars, especially during hot weather in some numbers, and then they attract considerable attention as in the present case. All of the parasites of this sort, however, that I have seen were white in color, and were described as having the appearance of a thick thread. Although accounts state they occur in numbers, we have never seen more than a single specimen at a time. I am glad that you have requested our correspondents to send specimens to the department of agriculture. We will endeavor to have them positively identified and write you further if they are not the parasitic worms which we have surmised. There are doubtless several different forms of these worms and perhaps the ones found in the south and west may be different from the northern species which we have seen.

The account which you give in the Toledo Blade is substantially correct, but of course there is more to be said on the subject when we know exactly what the worm is. Yours very truly,

L. O. HOWARD.

A Handy Salt Box.

Editor Farmstead: A good thing is worth reproducing. I give a drawing of a box for salting stock. I got the design from a newspaper some eight years ago and have used it more than seven years. It is a great convenience to both farmer and his stock. All you have to do is to

keep salt in the box and they help themselves when they need it. There is no waste of salt, no gorging of salt and then of water, as in the old ways of salting once a week. Use leather for hinges, or iron rustic. Round the underside of the lid so the stock can lift it with the nose. Fasten the box to a post or tree at a convenient height.—B., Sherman, W. Va.

"Sweet-and-Sour" Apples.

Editor Farmstead: Inclosed find a few apples, of which I would like your careful examination. Please cut a piece out of the dark green side and taste carefully. Then turn to a yellow streak on the same apple, cut another slice, taste and note the change.

I think, perhaps, they will settle in your mind a disputed point that was discussed in the Blade a year or more ago. This is not for publication, but I would like to know the result.—J. W. R., Clyde, O.

The above letter was in a box of apples sent by express. Although our friend stated it was not for publication, we take the liberty of printing it, in order that our readers may all have the benefit. The apples were of medium size. The color of the dark green portions of each was that of a green frog; that of the yellow portions like the color of a summer sweet. The fruit, under the dark green skin, is agreeably acid; that under the yellow is sweet to the taste, although parts of the same apple. No two apples were divided the same. Sometimes nearly the whole was yellow, and the green section was higher than the remainder, forming a ridge a quarter inch wide at the widest part, from stem to blossom.

We are much obliged for the thoughtfulness of our friend, as these are the first "sweet and sour" apples we ever saw. They are certainly a curiosity, though they would hardly be a good market fruit. Our friend will remember the controversy was as to how this fruit was produced. Some thought it might be done in budding, some that it was due to pollination, and others that it is a distinct variety of apple. We should be pleased to have the name of the variety, if it has a recognized name, and how our Clyde friend obtained the variety.

The Zebra.

Editor Farmstead: Can not the zebra be driven and used as a horse? If not, why not?—Dakota Reader.

The zebra, like every other wild animal, is very difficult to tame, and always tricky and unreliable when he is tamed as far as he can be. Many efforts were made to break them to harness, because of their beauty; but at first these were so uniformly unsuccessful that it was believed the zebra could not be broken. Within the past few years, however, it has been found possible to drive zebras born in captivity, and several traveling circuses have made a pair of zebras, driven to a light carriage, a feature in their parades. The zebra is too small to be available as a work horse, and a driver he is no better than a pony. Not long ago we printed a long article on the "zebrule"—a cross of the zebra and the horse—a male zebra and a mare. The mother gives size and strength; the father, hardiness and agility. The zebrule is said to be superior to the mule and much more tractable. It may replace the mule as a work animal, and will be much better looking, as it has small ears and retains some of the stripes.

Fumigating Fruit Trees.

"Gasing" trees has become so large a business in California that a Los Angeles man has an outfit for it which cost $10,000. Tents are used to confine the gas in the trees and to protect the operators from the deadly fumes of the prussic acid which is liberated from a saucer at the tree's roots.

Preservation of Cork Trees.

So much cork is now used in the manufacture of linoleum and in shipbuilding that the protection of cork trees has become a matter of prime importance. Italy is taking steps to this end in Sicily and Sardinia, where there are large cork forests, those of Calabria having been nearly destroyed in the making of charcoal. It is said that Spain is showing a like interest in protecting these trees, as the manufacture of corks is a large industry there. Only a few years ago the exportation of wine bottle corks from that country amounted to about $5,000,000 annually.

Sultan's Bills.

The yearly expenses of the sultan of Turkey have been estimated at $30,000,000. Of this $7,500,000 alone is spent on the clothing of the women and $400,000 on the sultan's own wardrobe. Nearly another $7,500,000 is swallowed up by the presents, $5,000,000 goes for pocket money, and still another $5,000,000 for the table.

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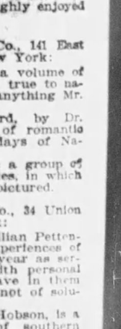

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Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us.

From Lee & Shepard, 5 Milk st., Boston:

The above house has just sent out a large number of new works for young people. Here is the list:

Dorothy's Playmate, by Amy Brooks—the second volume of the Dorothy Dainty series. A delightful story.

The surprising adventures of the Man in the Moon, by Ray M. Steward. A very enjoyable book.

A Lassie of the Isles, by Adele E. Thompson—the third of the Brave Heart series. It is the romantic historical story of Flora Macdonald.

The Girl Who Kept Up is an excellent story for young people in their teens, by Mary McCrae Coulter.

Joy Bells, by Sophie May, is one of the Quinnebasset stories, and remarkably interesting.

Little Betty Blew, by Annie M. Barnes, is the story of a little girl who was removed from Dorchester, Mass., 200 years ago, to a home in South Carolina.

Young Engineers in War and Rail, by Alvah Milton Kerr, is made up of vivid and most entertaining stories of railroad life.

In the Days of Queen Victoria, by Eva March Tupper, gives the entire life of the late queen in lively narrative.

Famous Children, by H. Twitchell, is a book for the young about children who have become known in history. It is very interesting.

Winifred's Neighbors is a charming tale of a little girl's efforts to find children like some she read of in a book.

The Problem Four is a lively story of a jolly family of two brothers and two sisters, enthusiastic in work and play. Children will enjoy it.

Joe's Signal Code, by W. Reiff Hesses, is a story of life for a year on a hitherto unknown island. It is absorbingly readable.

At the Fall of Montreal, by Edward Stratemeyer, is a splendid book for boys, telling of life in forest and camp in the old French war.

Randy and Nan is another of the Randy books, and will be thoroughly enjoyed by young readers.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East Twenty-fifth street, New York:

Babel, by George Ade, is a volume of short stories of Chicago life, true to nature, and quite as good as anything Mr. Ade has written.

The Adventures of Gerard, by Dr. Conan Doyle, is a volume of romantic tales of adventure in the days of Napoleon the Great.

Falk, by Joseph Conrad, is a group of love stories and character tales, in which life and nature are vividly pictured.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York:

Tollers of the Home, by Lillian Pettengill, is an account of the experiences of a college-bred girl during a year as servant in different families, with personal deductions therefrom that have in them an element of helpfulness if not of solution.

In Old Alabama, by Anne Hobson, is a most amusing delineation of southern negro character—perhaps the best since Uncle Remus.

An illustrated popular edition of Rudyard Kipling's The Light that Failed, including scenes from the dramatic version by George Flemming, has just appeared. This version accepts the happy ending of the novel as it was published in the first edition that appeared in 1891.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

The Maids of Paradise, by Robert W. Chambers, is a novel with the Francois Premier period as background. A flavor of fact that is stranger than fiction gives a historical touch to the absorbing story.

The Heart if Hyacinth is a story of a little American girl born in a Japanese household, written by Onoto Watanna. The story will find many admirers.

Good Bye, Proud World, by Ellen Olney Kirk, is a charming novel with a happy ending. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The Diary of a Year, by Mrs. Charles Brookfield, is a novel of English society life. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

Sunday Reading is a collection of short stories and poems for the young, and makes fine reading for both boys and girls. A profusion of illustrations adds to its attractions. Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York.

HIS TASTELESS TASTE.

Mrs. Nippy sought her husband, and found him in the library.

"John," she said, "you don't believe I would poison you, do you?"

"No, my dear. Why?"

"Because I want to try an experiment on you, and you'll have to be blindfolded."

"Go ahead," returned Mr. Nippy, and she bound a handkerchief over his eyes.

"Now," she said. "I'm going to give you something to eat. Don't crew it. Just taste it, and then tell me what it is."

She placed a morsel of food in his mouth. He rolled it over his tongue.

"What is it?" she asked.

"Butter," said Mr. Nippy.

"What a joke!" laughed Mrs. Nippy. "It's celery."

John had to see to believe.

When the handkerchief had been tied again Mrs. Nippy resumed her experiment.

"What's this?" she asked, holding a second article of food under his nose.

John racked his brain to identify the familiar odor.

"It's either eau de cologne or beef extract," he said.

"Open your mouth," she commanded, and pressed the object between his teeth.

"Ugh!" he shuddered after a munch or two. "It's decayed beef."

His wife removed the blindfold. In her hand he saw a ham sandwich. The food in his mouth turned to sweet-tasting ham and bread.

"Well, I'll be blowed," said Mr. Nippy.—Newark (N. J.) News.

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Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Signs of the Zodiac.

Will you please explain the meaning of the signs of the zodiac?—N. S. A., Osceola, Neb.

The ecliptic is the name applied to the imaginary plane of the earth's orbit, passing through the center of the sun. The same name is applied to the imaginary great circle in the heavens made by the plane intersecting the sky; and this circle is the apparent path of the sun.

In ancient times, long before the telescope was dreamed of, there were seven heavenly bodies that could be seen with the naked eye to change their places in the heavens with regard to the other stars. These were the sun, the moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars and Jupiter. These seven were called "planets," which is from a Greek word meaning "wanderers."

These planets, in their apparent path through the heavens, occupy a belt on each side of the ecliptic eighteen degrees wide—nine degrees north of the ecliptic and nine south. The ancients called this belt the zodiac, and divided it into twelve parts, or constellations. From a fancied resemblance of the star-clusters in each to some animal or object, each of these constellations was named. Their twelve names are the Ram, the Bull, the Twins, the Crab, the Lion, the Virgin, the Scales, the Scorpion, the Archer, the Goat, the Water-bearer and the Fishes.

This is all the actual meaning there is to the zodiac. Since the telescope enabled us to discover the more distant as well as the swarm of small planets, the arbitrary width assigned by the ancients has no value. The zodiac would have to be 70 degrees wide to include the space occupied by the motions of all the planets, and would thus cover much more than half of the visible heavens. Modern astronomy does not use the term "zodiac" at all. It is outgrown and useless.

John Wesley Again.

Editor Blade: In your answer concerning John Wesley, in The Blade's Question Bureau, in the paper of September 10, you say: "We do not know what you mean by his never being a 'member' of the Methodist church." I take it that the point of the matter is that up to the time of Wesley's death there was no such organization as a Methodist church in England. Wesley was the founder of the Wesleyan "societies." The "Methodist Episcopal church" in the United States was organized in December, 1784 (and Wesley seems to have thought it right, considering the political conditions, etc.), but in England, up to the time of John Wesley's death (March 2, 1791,) there was no separate organization of a "Methodist church" in England; so of course it would be an anachronism to say that Wesley was a member of the Methodist church.

It may be well to quote the words of Mr. Wesley himself in the year 1790: "I never had any design of separating from the church; I have no such design now. I do not believe the Methodists in general design it. * * In flat opposition to all these, I declare once more, that I live and die a member of the Church of England, and that none who regard my judgment or advice will ever depart from it."—A. G., Henry, Ill.

We are obliged to the writer of the above. After all, it resolves itself into the question whether the founder of a religious movement is to be considered a "member" of it. In a technical sense, Wesley was not a "member" of the Methodist church; he was the founder of the religious movement which eventuated in the establishment of a new church organization. In the same way, Jesus was not a "member" of a Christian church, but the founder of the church.

Indian Reservations.

Will you please inform me through your columns in what states are Indian reservations?—M. G., Market, W. Va.

The following is the list of states and territories containing Indian reservations, with the names of the latter.

Michigan—L'Anse reservation.

Wisconsin—La Pointe, Menominee, and the Court Oreille reservations.

New York—Cattaraugus, Onandaga, Tonawanda, St. Regis and Allegheny.

Minnesota—White Earth, Red Lake, Chippewa, Cass Lake, Winnibegashish, Bois Forte.

North Dakota — Ft. Berthold, Turtle Mountain and part of Standing Rock reservation.

South Dakota—Most of Standing Rock, Cheyenne, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Crow Creek, Lower Brule.

Nebraska—Omaha.

Kansas—Sac and Fox, Kickapoo, Pottawatomie, Chippewa and Munsee.

Montana—Ft. Peck, Ft. Belknap, Blackfoot, North Cheyenne, Crow, Flathead.

Wyoming—Mud rivier (Shoshone).

Colorado—Part of Southern Ute reservation.

New Mexico—Part of Southern Ute, Apache, Mescalero Apache, Zuni.

Arizona — Huelpi, Moqui, Navajo, White Mountain, Salt river, Colorado, Fort Yuma.

Utah—Uintah, Uncompaghre Ute.

Nevada—West Shoshone.

California—Tule, Round Valley, Hoopa Valley.

Idaho—Lemhi Valley, Ft. Hall, Coeur d'Alene.

Oregon—Grande Ronde, Klamath, Warm Springs.

Washington—Colville, Spokane, Lummi, Tulolip, Makah, Quinaielt, Swiwamish, Yakima.

Oklahoma—Osage, Ponca, Otoe, Wichita and the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation.

Indian Territory — Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, Chickasaw.

Davis in Prison.

Please give me through The Blade a complete sketch of Jefferson Davis' prison life.—S. A. W., Weir, Miss.

Mr. Davis was imprisoned in Fortress Monroe for two years, and for a short time, when first incarcerated, was put in fetters. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was in command of the fort at the time, and recently, on his retirement from the army, was attacked by a southern orator because Davis was placed in irons. Miles' own explanation at the time was that some repairs were being made to the casemates, and that this precaution against escape or rescue was necessary. Had either happened, Gen. Miles' career would have been ruined, of course.

Thebes.

Please give a history of the ancient city of Thebes in Egypt. Tell something as to its growth, commercial relations with the rest of the world and the cause of its downfall. Among the ruins of this city are still to be seen very large blocks of stone on the tops of massive columns. Will you explain how these were placed there, as some of these blocks weigh a number of tons each? Would like to know what kind of power they used for handling them so as to place them in their present position.—A. T. B., Central City, Iowa.

Thebes was called Tuabu by the Egyptians, No-Amon by the Hebrews, and Thebes by the Greeks. Its site is in the broadest section of the Nile valley, in 26 degrees north latitude, at a spot where the desert in the west sheers away to the Libyan mountains, leaving a broad plain, now partly cultivated, on which stand the famous twin statues, one of which was known as the vocal Memnon. Behind them are the temples grouped about Karnak and Medinet Habou. The Nile divides this plain from the extensive ruins on the eastern bank, now known by the names of the villages, one of them (El Uksur, "the palaces" in Arabic) and Karnak, behind which the low Arabian hills form a background.

Thebes was the capital of Upper Egypt at one time, while Memphis was the capital of Lower Egypt. No one knows when it was founded. During the period of the middle empire, which began B. C. 3064, Thebes was the capital of the whole country. We know little of its commerce. The most flourishing period of the city was that of the 18th dynasty. It began to decline about 800 B. C., when the king, Amen Hotep IV, removed his capital to Tel-el-Amarna. Asshur-bani-pal pillaged it in the 7th century B. C., and Cambyses, the Persian conqueror, in the 6th century B. C. The founding of Alexandria injured it greatly, and after it was destroyed by Ptolemy Lathyrus in 86 B. C., it lost all its political and commercial importance. The trade which had contributed to its prosperity found new channels after the building of Alexandria. In Strabo's time, it was only a cluster of mud villages, inhabited by peasants. From its ruins, it is inferred the city was about 5¼ miles long and 3 miles wide.

The mode of elevating huge stones in these structures was explained in the Bureau of Sept. 17, under the heading "Pompey's Pillar."

There was another ancient city called Thebes, in Boeotia, Greece.

Lincoln's Second Election.

Was Ill. both citizen and soldier disfranchised when Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were voted on for president and vice president?—S. P. W., Limestone, Tenn.

If the "Ill" in your question refers to the state of Illinois, the statement is untrue; in fact, it is untrue as applied to citizens in any state which voted in that election. Illinois allowed her soldiers to vote in the field, as did a number of other states We can not understand what the person who made the statement could have meant by such an assertion.

Dr. David Watts.

Please give a sketch of the life of Dr. Watts, the writer of hymns.—S. H., Winterville, Miss.

Dr. David Watts was born at Southampton, England, in 1764, died in London in 1748. In 1698 he was made assistant minister to an independent congregation in London, and became its chief pastor in 1702. His health being poor, he went to live with Sir Thomas Abney, a London alderman, in whose family he remained as a guest for 36 years, till his death. He was the author of a number of prose works, and several volumes of sermons. His poetical works include Hymns and Spiritual Songs, published in 1707; Psalms of David Imitated in the Language of the New Testament, 1719, and Divine Songs for Children, 1726. His hymns have been very popular, and many of them are still retained in modern hymn books.

Passengers on Steamships.

Please tell me the number of passengers the largest ocean steamships can carry.—E. C. B., Smithon, Mo.

The largest Atlantic liners can carry from 1,500 to 1,800 passengers, besides the crew and the servants, kitchen and table employes, etc.

Smith's "Golden Plates."

Is the document claiming to be a page from the "golden plates" which Joseph Smith furnished to Prof. Anthon Smith's service? Is the fac-simile of it ever been published? Did Prof. Anthon distinctly deny having given the opinion which Smith ascribed to him?—E. F., Hillsboro, Illinois.

Smith did not submit them directly to Prof. Anthon. At the time Smith was "translating" the plates, in 1827, Martin Harris became interested in the matter, and was one of those who copied the "translation" as Smith dictated it from behind a curtain. Harris importuned Smith, at various times, to allow him to see the plates, but Smith refused on different pretexts. Harris persisted, and as Harris was the only man of means interested in the scheme of publication, Smith gave him a slip of paper on which was written three lines or columns of characters, which, he said, were copied from one of the plates. Harris then made a trip to New York to consult Prof. Charles Anthon. Under date of February 14, 1834, Prof. Anthon, in answer to a letter of inquiry from E. D. Howe, wrote a letter in which he gave in full the circumstances of Harris' visit to them. He said, in part:

"The whole story about my pronouncing the Mormon inscription to be 'reformed Egyptian hieroglyphics, is perfectly false. Some years ago a plain, apparently simple-hearted farmer called on me with a note from Dr. Mitchell, of our city, now dead, requesting me to decipher, if possible, the paper which the farmer would hand me.

Prof Anthon then recounts the story of Smith and the "golden plates," as told him by Harris, and then goes on:

"The farmer said he had been requested to contribute a sum of money toward the publication of the 'golden book,' the contents of which would, as he had been assured, produce an entire change in the world, and save it from ruin. He might had been these solicitations that he intended selling his farm and handing over the amount received to those who wished to publish the plates."

Prof. Anthon, who, of course, had never heard of Smith before, regarded it as a scheme to cheat the farmer, and so warned him. Of the three lines or columns of "characters" he says:

"This paper was in fact a singular scrawl. It consisted of all kinds of crooked characters disposed in columns, and had evidently been prepared by some person who had before him at the time a book containing various alphabets. Greek and Roman letters, crosses and flourishes, Roman letters inverted or placed sideways, were arranged and placed 'in perpendicular columns. * * I am thus particular as to the contents of the paper, inasmuch as I have frequently conversed with my friends on the subject since the Mormonite excitement began, and well remember that the paper contained anything else but Egyptian hieroglyphics."

A fac-simile of these three columns, or lines, was printed in The Prophet, a Mormon paper published by Parley P. Pratt, a noted Mormon, some years later. Files of The Prophet are in the possession of several libraries, we believe. The portion of that paper containing the fac-simile, reproduced by photo-engraving, will be found on page 40 of the Story of the Mormons, by William Alexander Linn, published recently by the Macmillan company, New York. Prof. Anthon's full letter is also given.

Sir Thomas Lipton.

Can you give the readers of The Blade a short history of the life of Sir Thomas Lipton, and how he had the luck to accumulate such wealth, starting a poor boy?—P. H. N., Kalamo, Mich.

Thomas Johnstone Lipton was born at Glasgow, of Irish parentage, and poor. His parents were from the north of Ireland, and had removed to that city a few years before. Having saved up, by days' work, enough to pay his steerage passage to America, he came here when 15, in 1865. Finding nothing to do in New York city, he worked his way down to South Carolina, and for two years worked in the rice fields. He worked his way on a steamer from Charleston to New York, and worked in that city and other northern cities for several years. When he accumulated $500 he went back home to Glasgow, where he opened a little provision store with his modest capital, paying cash for his stock. He made it a rule never to go into debt. His business grew, and he opened several branch stores. To be able to sell cheap and undersell his competitors, he adopted the plan of buying from first hands, thus saving the cost of the middlemen. He went to Ireland and contracted the whole supply of bacon and eggs for his stores; and when his stores had multiplied throughout England, and the Irish supply of bacon was not enough, he came to Chicago and arranged for a supply with a packing company, of which he later became owner. Then he went into supplying jams and canned fruits for his stores, and owns great fruit farms to supply the 420 Lipton stores in the United Kingdom. Then he went into tea culture, and is the largest individual land owner in Ceylon. Then he turned his business into a great corporation, under the name "Lipton, Limited."

Satellites, Not Planets.

Is it a fact that there is one planet in the solar system that turns on its axis from east to west? If so, which one is it? Would this not be contrary to the nebular hypothesis?—S. B. T., New Germantown, Pa.

No, all the planets revolve from west to east in axial rotation, so far as we can determine. But Uranus has four satellites (moons), and Neptune one. These satellites have a retrograde movement. But a remarkable thing about them is that the plane of their orbits do not nearly coincide with the plane of the orbit of the planet around which they revolve, as is the case with the satellites of the other planets; but they revolve in planes nearly at right angles to the planet's orbit. Speaking of the four moons of Uranus, Young's Elements of Astronomy says: "The plane of their orbits is inclined 82.2 degrees to the plane of the ecliptic, and in that plane they revolve backwards; or we may say, which comes to the same thing, that their orbits are inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of 97.8 degrees, in which case their revolution is considered as direct."

Astronomers do not understand that this is an argument against the general truth of the nebular hypothesis. The same work, in another place, enumerates the nine great facts which support that hypothesis, and then says: "Some of the exceptional facts, such as the short periods of the satellites of Mars, and the retrograde motions of those of Uranus and Neptune, cannot be explained by it alone in its original form. Even they, however, do not contradict it, as is sometimes supposed."

In other words, while the nebular hypothesis explains the great general facts of the genesis of the universe, there were causes, as yet unknown, which are responsible for the peculiarities noted above.

Code of Hammurabi.

Will you please publish the Hammurabi code entire? If you can not do this, can you inform me where I can obtain it?—J. P. W., Harrison, Ark.

It is entirely too long for us. It would make 12 or 14 columns of The Blade, in this sized type. It consists of an introduction, in which King Hammurabi recites that the gods Anu and Bel called him to give justice and destroy the wicked, and in grandiloquent phrase concerning himself tells why he promulgated the code. The latter consists of 282 sections, all of which are nearly complete, except five rows of text which had been chiseled out at some period in the past. These include from paragraph 66 to 99, inclusive. There has, so far, but one translation been published in the United States. It was translated into German by Dr. Otto Winckler, and thence into English by Dr. O. H. Sommer and construed into legal phraseology by William Earl Ambrose. This translation was printed in the magazine called Records of the Past, in the number for March, 1902. It costs 25 cents. Address Records of the Past Exploration Society, 215 Third St., southeast, Washington, D. C. The article is illustrated with six plates showing the original cuneiform text.

Hallowe'en.

What is the significance of Hallowe'en?—J. K. B., Brink Haven, O.

"Hallowe'en" is imply an abbreviation of "hallow (holy) evening." It is the evening before All Saints' day, October 31 In the middle ages, when all sorts of stupid superstitions were devoutly believed by everybody, it was supposed that on this night when witches, devils and all other evil spirits were abroad on their vile errands; and particularly that the fairies on that night held a grand anniversary. But in this era of light and knowledge, when we know there are no witches, imps nor fairies, the young people make Hallowe'en the occasion for merrymaking, and a trial of the old charms and spells, once devoutly believed in, to discover their future partners in matrimony. Of course no one believes in these charms, etc. They are practiced simply for the fun of the thing.

Sun on the Horizon.

Why does the sun appear larger at the horizon than at any other place? Why can we look at it at that place without blurring our vision, or is it refracted rays we see instead of the sun proper?—W. I. R., Brookville, Pa.

The effect is due to atmospheric refraction. The atmosphere is certainly 100 miles in depth. Conceive this as divided into layers concentric around the earth and one another. The lowest shell of this must support the weight of the shell next above it, and the latter shells still beyond. As air is compressible, the force of gravity makes the successive strata more and more dense as the earth is approached. The greater the density, the more the refraction; so the lower strata refract the rays more than the upper ones.

Now, when the sun is overhead, its light has only 100 miles of air to pass through; while, when the sun is on the horizon, its rays pass through a much greater distance, and that through the lowest and densest layers. At the zenith, the rays come down vertically through the atmospheric layers, and there is no refraction; counting this as unity, the amount of refraction in the horizon is 34 minutes of space. As the apparent breadth of the sun is about half a degree, or 30 minutes of space, the sun is evidently really below the horizon when we see it just rising in the horizon. Then, too, refraction elevates the lower limb (edge) of the sun more than the upper one, so that the sun appears decidedly flattened in figure, its vertical diameter being much reduced. This effect is far more marked in winter than in summer, owing to the sun's being farther south.

Ancient Cosmogonies.

Do the earthen tablets which were found in Nineveh and Babylon (which are now in the British museum) give a similar theory of cosmogony as that of Genesis? Please answer in your valuable paper.—J. P. W., Harrison, Ark.

A cosmogony is a theory of the creation of the universe, including the world and all upon it. And theogony is an account of the geneology or origin of the deities. We define these terms, because many persons fail to distinguish between them. The Jewish civilization was one of the later derivations of the primitive civilization of Mesopotamia, and it evolved a later cosmogony and theogony than those of Assyria and Babylonia, though retaining some incidents from the older ones—the Babylonian legend of the flood, for example.

The Babylonian cosmogony, which we derive from the historian Berosus, who obtained it from the priests of Bel (Marduk) in Babylon, begins when the universe was still darkness and water. In this mass there existed and originated a multitude of monsters, ruled over by a woman named Markya. Bel cut the woman in two, and out of the two parts formed and earth. He also destroyed the monsters. Bel then had his head cut off by one of the gods, the blood flowed out on the earth, and men and animals sprang therefrom. Bel also perfected the sun, moon and stars.

Clay tablets of the time of Asshurbanipal, found by George Smith, the explorer, give us some fragments of the Assyrian cosmogony. While as yet there was neither heaven nor earth, Apsu and Mummu Tiamat mingled their waters and the older gods were brought forth. There was a revolt of Tiamat and others. Anu, Ea, and others of the old gods failed to conquer Tiamat. Marduk offers to conquer Tiamat if the gods will make him their ruler. They agree to this. He conquers Tiamat and cuts her in two. Of one half he made the vault of heaven, when he placed the sun, moon and stars, and prepared places for the gods. The tablet containing the creation of man was not found.

The oldest Egyptian cosmogony was briefly this: In the beginning only the god Nun, the watery chaos, existed. The dark world was formed from him emerged an egg, out of which the sun-god Ra arose in the form of a little child. With him light and life came into the world; by him the other gods were created.

The cosmogony of India—that of the followers of Brahma, is given by Manu—is: The universe was once darkness, unknowable and indistinguishable. At last the universal spirit, invisible and eternally self-existing, roused himself, by his luminous brightness first of all scattering the darkness. In thought he resolved to bring forth beings. First he brought forth the waters, in which he laid a germ; the germ developed into an egg beaming with golden brightness; in this egg Brahma, the father of all beings, came into existence. After he had dwelt in the egg a Brahma year—2,110,400,000,000 of our present years—he split the egg into two parts. Out of these he formed the heavens and the earth, and between them the atmosphere, the eight regions of heaven and the reservoir of the waters. Then he caused to go forth from himself thought, personality, the great soul which animates the world, the five senses, and he created, and continues to create, all individual beings.

In the Phoenician cosmogony, there existed in the beginning Pneuma and Chaos. Pneuma lusted after his own beginnings, and there came to pass a combination called Longing, and this was the beginning of the creation of the universe. By means of this Longing and Pneuma there arose Mot (pronounced "mote"), or fruitful matter, full of the impulses of life. From this Mot radiated forth sun, moon and stars. By the action of the sun the air became luminous, the sea and land became warm, then burst forth winds, clouds, rain, thunder and lightning, and amid the noise of the thunder peals animated beings of both sexes stirred into life on land and sea.

The Circumpolar Stars.

Editor Question Bureau: Many of your readers will wonder at your assigning the inclination of the earth's axis as causing the apparent motions of the circumpolar stars. While the inclination causes the apparent movement of the sun north and south producing summer and winter, it has no effect on the rising and setting of the fixed stars. The stars which never set are not those within 23½ degrees of the pole, but those whose polar distance does not exceed the latitude of the place of the observer. All stars rise and set as seen from the equator.—E. F., Hillsboro, Ill.

We are obliged for the one correction—that the stars which appear to revolve about the pole are those whose polar distance does not exceed the observer's latitude. It was a bit of careless writing, which we regret. The remainder of the answer was correct, as you will see by reading it again. Were the earth's axis perpendicular to the ecliptic, all the stars in the visible heavens would appear to circle around the north pole. With the inclination of the axis as it is at present, only a portion of the heavens appear to circle around the pole. This is due to the daily rotation of the earth on its axis, which makes all the stars appear to travel from east to west around the sky every 24 hours, plus the inclination of the axis, which enables us to see a portion of this general movement as a circling around the pole.

Gilderoy's Kite.

Editor Blade: The facts as to Gilderoy's kite are: Either the king or the chief of his clan presented a beautiful kite to Gilderoy. He took it out one beautiful morning to fly it. It went higher and higher and finally out of sight, which Gilderoy took as a good omen, saying: "It has gone to heaven and will bring back a blessing on me." But the string broke and the kite was gone. Returning home he saw the kite on a manure heap, where it had fallen. Its tail he exclaimed, "It flew high, but fell on a dunghill!"—E. E., Andover, N. Y.

The story bears the earmarks of fiction. The Scotch borderers of that day did not amuse themselves with schoolboys' toys. Perhaps the proverb came from this story, but the story itself is an invention.

The Rechabites.

Will you please tell me in your excellent question bureau what is now known of the tribe of Rechab or the Rechabites, as mentioned in Jeremiah xxxv, 1-12?—N. A. R., Anthon, Iowa.

The name Rechab signifies "rider," and thus points to a nomadic race, like the Arabs. The Rechab, who was their ancestor, is referred to in 2d Kings, x, 15, 21; 1st Chronicles, ii, 55; and in one of the xxxv, 6-19. In the passage in Chronicles the Rechabites are identified with a section of the Kenites, who came into Canaan with the Israelites. The real founder of the tribe was Jonadab, mentioned in the passage in Jeremiah. He and his people were worshippers of Jehovah, circumcised, though not belonging to Israel, and therefore not considering themselves bound by the Mosaic law. The higher civilization of the Phoenicians attracted them, and an effort was made to prevent them adopting it, and to preserve their nomadic life and their religion. See Amos ii, 7, 8, and vi. 3-6. They were to adhere to their old Arab life, drink no wine, build no house, nor sow seed, nor plant vineyards, but dwell in tents. That is, they were to remain in a semi-savage state and resist the processes of civilization and progress. From Jeremiah we find that they gained admission to the Temple, into one of the chambers assigned to priests and Levites. They were adopted as Israelites and incorporated into the tribe of Levi. They probably shared in the ritual of the temple up to its destruction by Titus. A traveler in Arabia, Dr. Wolff, in 1836, was told by the Jews of Jerusalem and Yemen that he would find the Rechabites living near Mecca. Near Sana he found a tribe, the Beni-Khaibr who claimed to be descended for Jonadab. If they really were, they evidently had not advanced in civilization one step since the days of Amos, but was still a semi-savage tribe of desert wanderers.

No Air and Water on Moon.

I have heard that the moon has neither air nor water. Is this so?—C. C., Burgettstown, Pa.

Yes, that is the belief of astronomers. The proofs that there is no atmosphere are: Were there air on the moon, the edges of its disc, which we would see through the greatest depth of air, would be distorted; but there is not the least distortion. There is no haze, and the shadows are perfectly black. There is no twilight on the moon. There is no evidence of clouds on the moon, which, of course, are not possible without air. There is no evidence of refraction, when the moon is between us and a star. You have no doubt noticed the sun, when setting, appears as if it were much greater across from side to side than up and down. This is due to refraction. The rays from the sun, when on the horizon, come through four times as many miles of air as when he is directly overhead. If there is no air, there can be no liquid water; for, in the absence of air, it would all evaporate and form an atmosphere of its vapor, and we know such a thing does not exist.

Supreme Court Judges.

Will you kindly publish the names of the judges of the supreme court, and explain in what respect their duties differ from that of the chief justice?—R. F. M., Salladasburg, Pa.

Chief Justice, Melville E. Fuller; Assistant Justices—John M. Harlan, David J. Brewer, Henry B. Brown, Edward D. White, Rufus W. Peckham, Joseph McKenna, Oliver W. Holmes, Wm. R. Day.

The chief justice is simply the presiding officer of the court. His duties differ in no case from those of any other justice, except for this distinction.

Speaker of the House.

Will you kindly state in your valuable paper who is speaker of the national House of Representatives and from what state is he?—M. T. B., Petros, Tenn.

There is no speaker of the House at present. The Fifty-seventh Congress expired by constitutional limitation on March 4 last, and the members of the Fifty-eighth Congress began their terms on that day; but the new Congress has not yet assembled, and therefore the House has had no opportunity to organize and elect a speaker.

But it has been determined by the Republican members to elect Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Danville, Ill., to the speakership to succeed Mr. Henderson. If he lives, he will be chosen speaker when the new Congress convenes.

Miscellaneous.

Reader, Coggan, Iowa: We have not the figures to make the comparison.

C. F. P., Mt. Pulaski, Ill.: Unfortunately we know nothing of him except what we printed.

B. R. S., Wirt, Ind.: We have not the information. Better address the Commission of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

J. E. B., Maysville, N. Y.: The wife of Sir William Pitt was Lady Pitt, and it is probably her picture, but we do not know.

W. D. B., Parrottsville, Tenn.: You should read some good text book on geology and some of the works on modern Scriptural criticism, published within the last half century.

L. P., Holly, N. C.: Certain persons, of peculiar nervous temperament, can be hypnotized. The phenomena are very obscure and hypnotizing should never be undertaken by any but a competent physician, as it is harmful to the subject.

J. M. B., Ligonier, Ind.: Nothing can be reproduced on the phonograph, in any of its forms or names, unless it is first spoken or sung or played into a phonograph to produce a record. The instrument reproduces from these records, not from ordinary printed matter.

M. C., Detroit, Mich.: The cradle of the European nations—the white race—seems to have been the lofty mountain plateaus of Central Asia, whence they came westward by successive immigrations. No one knows where was the originating point of the yellow, brown, black and red races, nor is there agreement as to whether they sprang from one original or not.

Dr. Shoop's

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Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I searched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly 20 years I labored to this end. At last, in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a costly chemical that did not disappoint me as other Rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere.

I do not mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again. That is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of Rheumatism. I know this so well that I will furnish for a full month my Rheumatic Cure on trial. I cannot cure all cases within a month. It would be unreasonable to expect that. But most cases will yield within 30 days. This trial treatment will convince you that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure is a power against Rheumatism—a potent force against disease, that is irresistible.

My offer is made to convince you of my faith. My faith is but the outcome of experience—of actual knowledge. I KNOW what it can do, and know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism. I will then arrange with a druggist in your vicinity, so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure to make the test. You may take it a month, if you like. If it succeeds, the cost to you is $5.51. If it fails, the loss is mine and mine alone. It will be left entirely to you. I mean it exactly. If you say the trial is not satisfactory I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, for it is dangerous to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that even in the most chronic cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met, and in all of my experience, in all of my 2,000 tests, I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the book. Try my remedy for a month, for it can't harm you anyway. If it fails the loss is mine.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THE FIRST CHURCH BUILDING

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 11 Is "God's Covenant With David," 2 Sam. 7:4-17.

(By William T. Ellis.)

"Comparisons are odious," says an odious proverb. Comparisons beget progress; without them the world would stand still. Many a youth has been stirred to high endeavor by comparing his lot with that of another no abler than he. David one day began to compare his palace of cedar with the tent in which dwelt the ark of the covenant, and out of that comparison grew the splendors of the first temple.

The king purposed to build a temple, and spoke his thought to the prophet Nathan, who approved it. A revelation from God showed him, however, that, while God honored the impulse, the erection of the proposed house was not for David, but for one of his sons. The king had been a man of blood and war, and this highest honor was therefore kept from him. The promise was given, in this conversation, that David's family would be established forever, and that to it would belong the glory of having built the temple for The Most High—a promise which filled the king with greater joy than even the building of the temple could have done.

First Place for God.

Big houses are not a sin. They may help to bigness of life. God does not forbid comforts and luxuries, else He would not have lavished beauty and riches so bountifully upon nature. He wants His children to enjoy—and share—His good gifts; smallness and sordidness of soul are unlovely in His sight. But God, because He is God, asks the best for Himself. It is unseemly for a man to live in a million dollar mansion and attend church—I shall not say worship—in a mean, bare building ministered to by a servant of God who is obliged to pinch, and save to get clothes for his family and books for his study. The house of cedar was a rebuke to David only because Jehovah's honor was slighted by an old-fashioned tent. The prosperity that is not shared with God will bring no blessing.

Ever since the children of Israel escaped from Egypt God's only dwelling place among them, the center of worship and the visible sign of His presence, had been a tent. Throughout all the wilderness journeyings He had tabernacled within this building of cloth. This was the best habitation in the camp, it is true. The tabernacle was larger, finer and more imposing than any other tent in all Israel. The principle should still hold good; the house of God should be better than any other house, even than that of the king.

A Good Plan Vetoed.

In his salad days, when pleasure is the biggest word in the dictionary, a man may give little thought to spiritual concerns. When he begins to learn the profound lessons of life—love, joy, self-sacrifice, duty, pain, sorrow, defeat—he finds that he must have God in his vocabulary. What was it that turned David's mind to the glory of God's dwelling place? Could it have been anything else than the soul-searching through which he had passed in his temptation, fall, penitence, and sorrow, in the matter of Bathsheba, Uriah and his dead child? These events had profoundly shaken his self-sufficiency, and turned him humbly to a desire to please Jehovah, to whom Thorny are the paths that lead to spirituality, but the goal is worth the journey.

The king and his prophet-counselor conferred together over the laudable project of a splendid temple. Nathan was as delighted as is the true minister today when he finds a layman seeking first the honor of God's name. The thought was acceptable to God, and he showed his pleasure therein. Still, he had other and better plans. There was work for a time of peace, and for hands unstained by blood. So the honor was withheld from David and given to his son. The thoughts of God are long thoughts; he can wait beyond the lifetime of any one man for the execution of his designs. The temple would be built, but not by David.

"What matter, I or they,
Mine or another's day?
So the right word be said
And life the sweeter made?"

What Bloody Hands Could Not Do

The past walks in the present. It is as a spirit ever by a man's side. Many deeds that he would not do if he spurred on to do by his habits of other days. No one ever escapes from his past. God may forgive a man's sin, but even he cannot restore him to his first purity, or lift from him the fetters which he himself has forged. There is no more serious teaching to be found for young people than this one, that the transgressions of early life, while they may be pardoned, will ever be regretted and their hindering power will be felt unto the end of life.

David, because of his past, was unfit to build a temple to the Most High. His blood-stained hands were not clean enough for this holy task. The highest privilege that could have come to him had to be foregone. Hands that minister before God, and in his house, must be clean hands.

"Lest We Forget."

The backward look is heartening for the forward journey. Jehovah was about to make a new covenant with David, and as a reminder of his goodness through the years, and of his ability to fulfill his covenant, he turned the king's thoughts back to the sheepcote, and to the flocks on the hills of Bethlehem, back to the conflict with Goliath, and to his late battles; back to his long strife with Saul, to his elevation to a throne, and, finally, to all his royal triumphs and glory.

God's past providences are a proof of his future protection. What he has done, he will do. He who has preserved the fathers will not forsake the children. It was good for David to be reminded of what Jehovah had done for him in days gone by; it is just as good for us to consider his past dealings with us. For the backward look should inspire the upward look.

A Son's Honor, a Father's Joy.

There are no joys like home joys. Few pleasures can compare with the pride of a father in the honorable success of a son, just as there are few matter sorrows than the moral failure of one's offspring. God appealed to the deepest instinct of David's heart when He promised that his son should build the great temple and should be to Jehovah as his own child, the object of his peculiar love. In the depths of David's soul was moved by this promise, and his lips broke forth into an immortal psalm of thanksgiving. The kingdom of Israel was to be established forever, and even though Solomon should sin, he would not be cast off, as had been the apostate Saul. He might be chastened, but he would not be rejected. The throne of David was to be set up forever, and the divine favor would always abide upon his house.

Even the king did not perceive the full reach of this covenant. Greatly as it rejoiced his father's heart, and his pride as the founder of a dynasty, he did not understand its ultimate significance. For Jehovah had reference to "great David's greater son," the Messiah, who was to come and reign over a spiritual kingdom, composed of those out of every nation who, by faith, are the children of Abraham. This covenant with David which today we study is still in force, and we are sharers in its benefits. Upon the throne of thrones, reigning over all the world's rulers, sits Jesus, the seed of David.

The Cocos Island Treasure.

The story of hidden treasure in Cocos Island which was believed by several capitalists who backed a futile expedition to the South seas, whence they recently returned filled with indignation, is very old. As early as 1855, the schooner Julius Pringle left this port for Cocos Island with a party of treasure hunters lured by the same yarn about treasure that had been stolen from churches in Peru, and buried in that faraway land. After several months they returned in disgust. Some Stockton people backed a third attempt, and several years ago A Captain Geissler was the promoter. He secured a concession from the Costa Rican government and spent about two years in making excavations on the island in search for hidden gold. He merely wasted his time.—San Francisco Town Talk.

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HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS
AND — OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or officinal names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rej

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 160,000

WATCH PREMIUM.

E. W. Cable, of Nelsonville, Ohio, sent us the largest club (209) of Weekly Blade subscribers last month, earning thereby the premium watch, acording to our standing monthly offer. The watch goes forward by registered mail this week. Who will ge the October watch?

THE CASE OF MILLER.

Five members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, including President Gompers and John Mitchell, head of the Miners' Union, conferred with the President on September 29, regarding labor matters and the case of W. A. Miller. It will be remembered that the latter is foreman of the bindery in the government printing office. He was expelled from the local bookbinders' union, then dropped from government employ in consequence, and reinstated by the President's order. The conference, so far as it related to his case, was an effort to persuade the President to reconsider this action, and to drop Miller.

The President announced as a finality that he will not dismiss Miller. It is difficult to see how he could arrive at any other conclusion. The United States government can not refuse employment to a man because he is not a member of a labor union. To do so would be to violate the fundamental principle on which our form of government is founded—the absolute equality of all men before the law. If a man is fitted for the duties of his position, it is the rankest injustice to dismiss him, or to deny him the right to work, because he is not a member of a labor union.

In this case, the personality of Miller himself cuts no particular figure. It is a question of principle, and it happens that the case of Miller is the first which has brought it squarely for decision before the executive head of the nation. The only factors that he can consider are the capabilities of the man to discharge the duties of the position—which are admitted—and his rights as an American citizen to work. No one man has the right to declare that any other man shall be denied the right to labor; and no combination of men, however numerous, can possess a right collectively they do not have as individuals. They have, either individually or collectively, the right to quit their employment if the conditions do not suit them; but they have none to deny to any other man the right to employment.

The President summed up the whole matter in these words: "In the employment and dismissal of men in the government service, I can no more recognize the fact that a man does or does not belong to a union as being for or against him than I can recognize the fact that he is a Protestant or a Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile, as being for or against him." The question of Miller's personal fitness is one of administrative detail, and Mr. Roosevelt will not allow this to be involved in the much more important question of his discharge because he is not a member of an union.

It is a good thing for the whole country that this matter has come up. At the time the President intervened in the anthracite coal strike, in the interests of the millions who were injured by it, the action was criticised by some persons, on the ground that his attitude would be assumed to be in favor of labor union exactions, and would be followed by increased strikes and other union troubles. This was a narrow and one-sided view of his action. He is President of the whole people, and his duty is, so far as his executive powers go, to maintain equal and exact justice to each and all. He did this in the coal strike; he has maintained this attitude in the Miller case. The vast majority of the people of the United States upheld him then, as they will uphold him now.

THE BOLL WEEVIL PERIL.

The bull movement in cotton is upheld by the ravages of an insect. He is a minute quantity individually, but he possesses an appetite utterly disproportioned to his size, and his numerousness makes him a formidable factor in the operations of the cotton planter. This insect is the boll weevil. The only part of the cotton plant which suits his fastidious appetite is the boll, when the cotton fibre is developed. Destroying this, he destroys the crop itself.

This insect pest is believed to have come from Mexico or Central America. It made its appearance in Southwestern Texas, and took up its steady march eastward. So far, no effective means have been found of staying its ravages. It has covered nine-tenths of the cotton-growing counties of Texas, and has reached the borders of Louisiana, to the absolute consternation of the planters of that state. At the middle of August, the accepted estimate of this year's Texas cotton crop was six million bales. The boll weevil came, saw and conquered, and today the estimate has shrunk to 2,500,000 bales. Within six short weeks a loss of between 140 and 175 million dollars has been suffered by the Texas planters.

But what will be the result next year, if the destroying march of this scourge can not be checked? The weevil will probably overrun the entire cotton area of the United States, and practically wipe out the cotton crop. Last year we supplied the demands of our own cotton mills, and exported 316 million dollars' worth of cotton abroad. The boll weevil may become not only a national but an international calamity. The destruction of the cotton crop would mean financial ruin to the planters and distress to their hands. It would stop the cotton mills of the South and of New England, and throw out of work their thousands of employes; it would spread similar distress through the cotton manufacturing districts in England, France and German. The boll weevil must be conquered; but how?

CORN AND HOGS.

The corn crop is safe. The frost a short time ago did no material injury to the crop as a whole. Since that time the grain has ripened so that now there is no danger from frost, even should it come before the crop is all cut. Hence the farmers will have plenty of this useful cereal; and the indications are that a goodly share thereof will be turned into pork.

The coming hog crop is admittedly a large one. The animals are unusually free from cholera and other diseases. The question is, when the last spring's crop of pigs will have attained the size and the requisite weight to be marketable. The consensus of opinion is that the hog crop is late, except in a few favored communities. It will be slow in reaching the market. The price of hogs will be largely governed, for the immediate future, by the volume of receipts; but there seems to be a general impression that, when hogs begin to come into market steadily and freely, a lower level of prices will prevail. If this surmise be correct, the man who can get his hogs into marketable shape the earliest, will get the better price.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The failures in the United States for the nine months of the current year ending October 1 are 500 less in number than for the same period last year, but the aggregate liabilities are about 16 million dollars more. The increase in this is due to the suspension, within the last three months, of a few concerns of large size. The last of the three-quarters of the year makes the worst showing; but this does not justify the assumption that business conditions are less favorable than for the first half of the year. On the contrary, the statements of failures by months show a steady decrease of liabilities since July, in which month occurred about half the indebtedness of the failures for the entire quarter.

The conditions in the stock market for some time have been such that, under the status that once existed, a panic of magnitude would have swept over the world of legitimate business. Events show that the stock market no longer dominates the finances of the country and the business world. Legitimate enterprise has grown to a volume so great that the irregularities in the prices of stocks no longer sway it, as it formerly did. The tail is not able to waggle the dog, to use Lord Dundreary's famous joke. While the commerce and industry of the nation have necessarily been involved to a degree in the vagaries of stocks, the fact that so few failures have occurred shows the innate strength of the business position. The situation, which was worst in July, has recuperated largely since then, and the conservatism which has developed is assurance that the danger of trouble is largely overpast.

AMERICAN SENTIMENTALISM.

Popular opinion holds that we Americans are a hard-headed race, with an inclination to attend strictly to business; that we deal in cold facts, and have no room in our strenuous modern life for sentiment. In fact, to say that an individual is "sentimental" is to impugn his energy and decision of character in the mind of the average American.

But popular opinion errs. We may be hard-headed and all that, but we are a sentimental lot, all the same. Take the occurrence at the meeting of Missouri Confederate veterans at Columbia, Mo., a short time ago. Mr. John C. Stone, of Kansas City, evidently a man of the practical sort, stated an obvious truth when he said the words of Dixie are childish and undignified, foolish and unbecoming. He therefore moved that the Daughters of the Confederacy be asked to have new words written to the old tune, so as to convert it into "a song of dignity, harmonizing with the sentiment it inspires in the breasts of former Confederate soldiers."

Did the veterans accept the facts, and eagerly take the action suggested? Well, no. On the contrary, they raised a storm about Mr. Stone's unlucky ears; voted down his proposition unanimously; and when the band struck up Dixie, they gave the old rebel yell, with tears running down their faces.

Here was a case of rank sentiment. It is not the trashy words of Dixie, nor the score—which any educated musician will tell you has no merit—which causes it to be loved by the survivors of the men in gray. It is a sentiment born of the memories brought up in the minds of those who marched into battle to its strains, and the associations of that time of Sturm und Drang with which Dixie is inseparably connected.

Forget the associations, eliminate the sentiment, and what remains? Nothing but the cold facts that Dan Emmett, Ohio born, was a negro minstrel. A year or so before the civil war he wrote Dixie for a "walk-around" in the performance. The words are nonsensical and vapid; the music is the veriest trash, that would have been forgotten within a few years, as hundreds of similar minstrel compositions have been forgotten since then, had it not been that the song referred to the South. Here are Mr. Emmett's original words:

I wish I was in de land ob cotton;
Old times dar are not forgotten.
Look away, look away, look away Dixie's land.

In Dixie land, where I was born in
Early on one frosty mornin',
Look away, look away, look away Dixie's land.

Den I wish I was in Dixie,
Hooray, hooray.
In Dixie's land I'll took my stand,
To lib and die in Dixie.
Away, away,
Away down south in Dixie.
Away, away,
Away down south in Dixie.

This, intended as a negro's expression og longing for the land of his birth, caused the South to take up Dixie and make it the most popular of their battle-songs. And since the war, we of the North seem to have taken Lincoln's joke in sober earnest. Amid the rejoicings in Washington over the fall of Richmond, a band played it when passing the White House. Some one remarked on the impropriety. Mr. Lincoln replied: "We have a right to it, for we captured it." It is never played among other national airs that it does not elicit applause from a Northern audience. All sentiment—every bit of it! Those who decry sentiment, and boast of its absence among Americans, are very badly mistaken. The American people are about as sentimental as they make 'em!

THE "SOO" FAILURE.

Public attention has been called to the financial troubles of the Consolidated Lake Superior company by the rioting of the workmen employed. Without money and with their demands for wages due met by the statement "no funds," the men, very unwisely, gave vent to their anger and disappointment by smashing the windows of the huge buildings of the plant at Sault Ste. Marie, Canada. The New York Commercial remarks that this is the only one of the huge consolidations of corporations which have collapsed where, when the crash came, the pay-roll was not taken care of, and the employes properly protected against loss. That this was not done in the present case is evidence of the completeness of the smash of the corporation of corporations.

The Consolidated Lake Superior company is a monster. Its authorized capitalization is 82 million dollars of common stock and 35 millions of preferred, a total of 117 millions, of which 103 millions have been issued. This corporation controls through stock ownership, eleven companies, as follows:

The Lake Superior Power Co.
The Michigan Lake Superior Power Co.
The Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Co.
The Tagona Water and Light Co.
The Algona Central & Hudson Bay Railway Co.
The Manitoulin & North Shore Railway Co.
The International Transit Co.
Trans-St. Mary's Traction Co.
The Algoma Commercial Co., Limited.
The Algoma Steel Co., Limited.
The British America Express Co., Limited.

The total capital stock and bonded debt of these eleven companies amounts to $50,010,000, of which a large proportion is water, especially of the two railway corporations and the steel company. The astonishing capitalization of the owning corporation, 117 millions, is thus seen to be more than half "water"—in fact at least two-thirds.

The company owns two railroads—the first, to be 194 miles long, has 84 completed and in operation. It reaches the Michipicoten iron range. The second is completed for 13 miles, into the nickel district of Ontario. It also owns iron mines on the Michipicoten range; nickel and copper mines; the steel plant at the Canadian Soo, with two blast furnaces, Bessemer steel plant and rail mill; a large machine shop, forge and foundry; wod pulp mills, electric light and power plant, on its water power at the Soo; and it has been doing an extensive lumber business on its land grants from the Canadian government along the line of its Algoma railroad.

These lumbering operations employed about 1,600 woodmen, who were all "laid off" on account of the bankruptcy of the company. These men were brought to Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, most of them penniless, and without the means of getting to their homes. Nearly a thousand lumbermen in addition were employed. It was these men out of the woods, with the employes of the various plants at the Sault, who made the attack on the company's buildings.

The Canadian government, fortunately, possesses the means of compelling the payment of these men. It will refuse to issue certificates for the land grants due the company on account of the construction of the Algoma Central railroad. The eighty miles now completed entitle it to some 600,000 acres, of which a considerable portion has not been formally transferred, and will not be until all claims for labor and material have been satisfied.

The failure of this company is a striking illustration of the wrecking of sound enterprises by reckless financiering. Every one of the business projects in which it is engaged is legitimate, and could be made profitable. Its railways, its steel plant, its paper pulp and electric enterprises, are all sound business propositions, and each should be profitable. The financial methods adopted, however, disregarded the element of time, which is always necessary in the development and growth of a new enterprise. The management attempted to discount these necessary years of growth, after the manner adopted by real estate boomers. In a growing city, a boom is inaugurated, and the price of real estate forced up to a point that it would not have legitimately reached before a score of years. Then comes the bursting of the bubble, and loss to the investors. Even if a man is able to retain his purchases, it will be years before the price of his holdings will reach what he paid, through the growth of the town. This unwise method is the cause of the smash of the Lake Superior Development company.

REPUBLICAN RECORD IN EQUALIZING TAXES

Tom Johnson is going up and down the state clamoring over the alleged "inequality" of taxation, and insisting that the railroad companies and other corporations are not paying their share. He says not a word about his pet hobby of the single tax, which would put all taxation upon land, and allow all personal property, such as stocks and bonds, to be tax-free.

Yet the equalization of tax burdens which Johnson is making a campaign cry, was taken up by the last General Assembly in its session two years ago. That body enacted:

1.—The Cole law, imposing an excise tax of 1 per cent of their gross receipts upon all public service corporations, both local and general.

2.—The Willis law, which imposes a tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent on the outstanding stock of all Ohio corporations, and of that proportion of the stock of corporatins outside Ohio which is used in this state.

3.—The Johnson law, taxing outside insurance companies 2½ per cent upon their gross receipts in Ohio.

What has been the result of these three laws? They have reduced taxes on real estate—the farms and homes of the people—and on personal property. The reduction is from 2.89 mills, the former rate, to .135 mills—a reduction of over 53 per cent.

These three laws relieved real estate and personal property of $3,065,963 last year. These classes of property have hitherto borne more than their share of the burden of taxation. Those laws equalized the matter. The revenue they bring in enables the farmers and land owners to have the relief to which they are entitled.

Here in Lucas county the saving was $114,276 last year; in Wood, $38,393; in Fulton, $13,191; Henry, $15,032; and in every other county of the state proportionally, of course.

One would suppose that such just measures, levying taxation on forms of property which had before escaped such taxation, and lifting a corresponding portion of taxes from real estate, etc., would have the earnest support of Johnson, who poses as a tax "reformer," and of the Democrats. But what are the facts?

Each of these measures received the solid Republican vote in both house and senate. Each of them had the solid Democratic vote in opposition. They were led by Tom Johnson in person. He sojourned for weeks in Columbus, striving to defeat these measures, or, in fact, any tax legislation that the Republicans might present. Evidently he does not care for an equitable distribution of taxes. He wants the burden put upon one thing—land—and is going up and down the state, misrepresenting facts, in order to secure votes for himself and his schemes.

IMMIGRATION INCREASING.

For July and August, the first two months of the present fiscal year, the number of immigrants to the United States was 38 per cent greater than for the two corresponding months of 1902, while those for August alone were 42 per cent more than for the previous August. This means that more than a million—perhaps many more—aliens will be received within the present year.

This steady onrush, year after year, of the poorest possible material for citizenship, from an American standpoint, is an alarming fact. The great majority of these immigrants locate in the great cities. The foreign-born inmates of infirmaries, of asylums, of benevolent institutions for children in the cities of our seaboard in many cases outnumber the native born. The cost of caring for people who ought never to have been allowed to land is rapidly becoming a public burden. The United States should not allow itself to be made Europe's poorhouse. Congress will be forced to take stringent measures to check this flood before many years.

THE SLUMP IN STOCKS.

The New York stock market is reaching for a record—but it is reaching downward instead of upward. There are small recoveries, but the general trend of the market is steadily downward.

Of course, there is some cause for this persistent liquidation. As there is nothing in the industrial or financial situation to explain it, the slump must be due to manipulation. Perhaps the most tenable theory is that which attributes the attack on values to the Rockefeller interests—the Standard Oil party. The explanation is this:

E. H. Harriman is said to stand today in a position where he can control financially the Union Pacific railway. The Union Pacific controls the Southern Pacific. Furthermore, Mr. Harriman, in conjunction with the Rock Island party, has enough Atchison stock to give control of the Santa Fe route. Harriman has formed an alliance with the J. J. Hill and J. P. Morgan interest, which owns the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Burlington. This combination of Harriman, Hill and Morgan is therefore in a position to dictate absolutely the rates on all traffic with the Pacific coast, for they control all the transcontinental lines.

But this does not suit the Standard Oil party. Hence they looked along the lines of the tripartite combination to find a point of attack. They desire either to break that alliance or to force concessions; but what the latter may be the general public can only conjecture. The most favorable point of attack seemed to be the Morgan syndicate, which has very large holdings of United States Steel securities, both of the preferred stock and of the second mortgage bonds, and which is underwriter for these bonds. Hence the steady assaults on these securities of the Steel Trust, which became overwhelming last week, and which mystified the street by their persistence, in face of the fact that there were no conditions in the business of the trust to justify the heavy declines.

As a natural result all stocks are driven down, and the market is reaching its lowest level, because many men require cash, and are compelled to sell stocks and bonds of any kind they may possess in order to obtain it; for, with such a slump in values, they are not easily available as security for loans. The lesson to the "lambs" is plain. When the value of stocks on the market is controlled, as it should be, by the conditions of the business they represent, the outside buyer has something to guide him; but when the whole market is made the football of the giant corporations, warring for mastery, the outsider is helpless, and is sheared without mercy.

OHIO'S COUNTRY BANKS.

A leading financial institution in Cincinnati recently sent out a list of inquiries to banks in every county in Ohio. The banks of Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Columbus, and other of the larger cities were excepted. To these inquiries 408 replies were received, 143 from national banks and the remainder from other banking institutions. These represent every one of the 88 counties in the state. The replies show that Ohio banks are in a notably strong position, and that they are managed on remarkably safe and conservative lines.

The first question asked was: "Under normal conditions of the past five years, is your local supply of funds in excess of, equal to, or less than the demand of your local borrowers?" The replies show that 240 have an excess of funds, 119 have a supply equal to the demand, and only 49 a less amount.

In reply to a query as to how the volume of deposits now compares with that of a year ago, 299 report increased deposits, 69 an equal amount, and only 28 less than a year ago.

Replying to a query as to the volume of loans and discounts at present as compared with a year ago, 291 report an increase, 88 about the same amount, and but 16 a decrease.

The fourth question was: "In order to use your local supply of funds, does your bank sometimes purchase outside paper?" Out of 408 banks, 254 purchase commercial paper away from home. This shows the exceptional strength of the banks at this time very clearly. The next query was whether they are now in a position to buy outside paper, to which 69 replied yes, 173 no, and the remainder made no report.

In reply to the question, "In order to meet your local demand for money, does your bank sometimes offer commercial paper or real estate loans for sale?" Only 24 out of 408 gave an affirmative reply. Only four banks of the entire number have stock for sale at present. The result of this inquiry is certainly most satisfactory, and the people of the state are to be congratulated on the splendid condition of her banking institutions.

The floods in Missouri, in some way, stopped hog cholera, which was previously prevalent. It is up to the veterinarians to determine whether this is a coincidence, or cause and effect.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

Chaffee and Corbin.

Army men knew at once that placing General Corbin in charge of the department of the east at Governor's Island was to put General Chaffee in a place where the duties of the general staff could be made familiar to him. That the assignments were made to the satisfaction of all concerned does not admit of doubt.

No Canal Settlement.

Early last week a report gained currency to the effect that the Colombian congress had passed an act authorizing the President of the republic to conclude a canal treaty with the United States "on a certain basis" which would be valid without the subsequent approval of the congress. This rumor, seeming to indicate that President Marroquin was to have a free hand in future negotiations, appears to be negatived by a later dispatch from Minister Beaupre, in which he gives the substance of a report just submitted by a committee of the Colombian senate. This report, it seems, approves the previous rejection of the canal treaty and disapproves the proposal for the enactment of a law empowering the President to reopen negtiations for the construction of a canal under certain specified conditions. Apparently the chances of a settlement are no better than they were three weeks ago.

The Extra Session.

President Roosevelt's return to the national capital last week has once again revived the talk about an extra session. It seems to be generally accepted that congress will be called to meet in extraordinary session on November 9, and that the call will be issued at the end of this week. The reasons for the issue of the call will probably be stated in a brief message to be sent to the two houses after they have organized. It seems to be assumed in Washington that no effort will be made to secure financial legislation at the extra session. There will be many opportunities for conferences, of course, while the two houses are in session, and much may be done in this way in the direction of formulating a financial measure, but the regular session will be well under way before such a measure will be introduced, even if it should be decided to endeavor to pass it before the nominating conventions meet next year. According to present indications the question of Cuban reciprocity will be the only one laid before the extra session. A reciprocity treaty has been ratified by the proper authorities in both countries, and there is now wanting legislation to make the treaty effective. It is to secure the enactment of this legislation that the extra session will be convened.

Adulterated Imports.

It is now three months since the anti-adulteration law went into effect, and it seems that 205 cargoes of imported food products have been inspected by the bureau of chemistry in the interval. Of these, twenty samples have been found upon examination to come within the inhibition of the law, and have been condemned. Of the samples rejected, five were of Rhine wine containing salicylic acid; two of sauterne containing sulphuric acid; one of vinegar made of distilled alcohol and misbranded, and one containing coloring matter for food in which coal-tar dyes were used. Among the samples of food products condnmeed were three of frankfurter sausage containing preservatives injurious to health, four of canned vegetables covered with lead tops in contact with the food, and four of olive oil containing cottonseed oil and misbranded. It appears that the owners of some of the condemned cargoes have been allowed time to present additional proofs of the purity of their goods. It will be seen that thus far about 10 per cent of the cargoes held up have failed to satisfy the inspectors.

The Treasury Circulation.

An excess of receipts over expenditures for the month of September has wiped out the small deficit which existed at the close of August, and the treasury enters upon the second quarter of the fiscal year with a surplus to its credit. The receipts for the month just closed amounted to $44,969,819, a decrease of over $4,800,000, as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The expenditures amounted to $38,430,903, a decrease of a little over $4,500,000, as compared with those for August, but an increase of over $876,000 as compared with September, 1902. The surplus for the month was, therefore, over $6,500,000. For the three months ending with September, the receipts amounted to $143,434,072, a decrease of over $3,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The expenditures amounted to $137,843,697, an increase of a little more than $360,000 over the first quarter of the last fiscal year. The surplus for the quarter amounted to $5,590,385, as compared with one of a little over $9,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

The Tillman Case.

Proof accumulates that the murder of Gonzales by Tillman, of South Carolina, was cruelly premeditated; that the murderer was urged not to carry his personal feeling against the editor to that limit. This clearly proves malice and premeditated murder, while the killing is not disputed. The interesting question is whether the jury will vindicate the law.

The Stock Market.

Incidents and phases of the situation like the uncertainty as to the status of the United States Steel Corporation and the chances for the continuance of dividends on its common shares, even though the present frame of mind which prevails in speculative quarters would lead to exaggeration and misunderstanding of the facts, have had, no doubt, much to do with maintaining the declining tendencies of the stock market. But, as has been the case since the market began its retrograde movement in the early portion of the year, the principal disquieting element is the uncertain position of various interests which have become overextended in syndicate and other operations. A short time ago Wall street itself had a sharp and severe illustration of the inevitable liquidation which must ensue under present conditions and of the disastrous results which it entails. There is naturally reason for congratulation that the failures in banking and brokerage circles were comparatively slight, but the more recent developments show that the disease which leads to such result is widespread. For the past fortnight the feature has been the evidences of trouble among people of large means who have engaged in the promotion of ambitious financial and corporate schemes in other cities, and the enforced liquidation which has made the position of such interests one of the most troublesome elements in the market.

ANNAPOLIS DEVISES NEW HAZING PLANS.

Hazing in a new and hitherto undeveloped form is being practiced upon the under-classmen of the naval academy at Annapolis, and the authorities have given official recognition to the fact by an investigation into the hazing of Midshipman Richard S. S. Galloway.

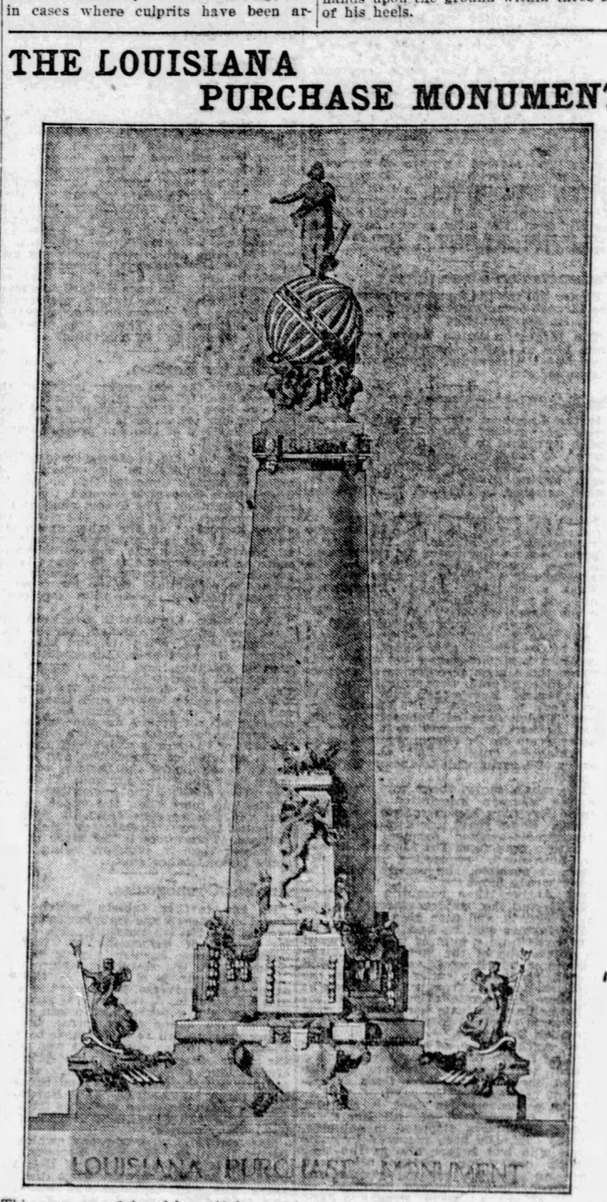
"Physical Culture," the ingenious youths of the upper classes now call what is commonly known as hazing; and in cases where culprits have been arraigned before the authorities of the academy they have gravely informed the old sea dogs that the entering class is merely being taught the latest and most approved methods of developing the muscles.

One of the "exercises" consists in making the under-classman stand in an erect position, stripped to the waist and then bend slowly backward like the contortionists in the circus, until without removing the feet from the original position, the victim succeeds in placing his hands upon the ground within three feet of his heels.

Should the "middie" who is being hazed fail to successfully perform the exercise he is forced to repeat the "stunt" until he finally succeeds. If he does manage to perform it successfully he is highly praised by his tormentors and asked to repeat the exercise until he finally falls over from sheer exhaustion. It is said that some men have been forced to repeat the act two hundred times.

The midshipmen still strenuously deny that hazing in any form is going on, but nevertheless a number of fourth-class men have been sent to the hospital in consequence.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT



This very graceful and beautiful monument, emblematic of the Louisiana Purchase, will stand in the broad boulevard which bisects the main group of exposition palaces, at St. Louis. It is 100 feet high, the shaft being 17 feet in diameter at the middle. The base is 35 feet in diameter. The crowning statue is Peace, calling the nations of the world together in friendly competition, the exposition being one of the triumphs of the purchase. Peace stands upon the world which in turn is supported by four giants representing the forces of the universe. The signs of the zodiac appear upon the broad equatorial band. At the base of the column on two sides are allegorical figures mounting the prows of Indian canoes, representing the conquests of navigation on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. On the north of the base is a rostrum from which representative men will make their speeches upon ceremonial occasions. On the south side, facing the main lagoon is a magnificent group typifying the transfer of the Louisiana Territory by France to the United States. Upon the summit of the obelisks which surround the base of the great shaft American eagles are perched, and upon the cartouches on the obelisks are base-relief figures of fame. The monument was designed by Emanuel L. Masqueray, chief of the department of design, of the World's Fair, and all the sculpture upon and surrounding it is by Karl Bitter, the chief of sculpture.

MAN WHO "SASSED" NAVY DEPARTMENT RETIRED

COL. ROBERT L. MEADE.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Col. Robert L. Meade, of the United States Marine Corps, was retired today, by order of President Roosevelt, because of a disrespectful letter which he recently addressed to the navy department. The incident has made Col. Meade famous as "the man who 'sassed' the navy department."

Current Events.

Injury to new battleship Maine feared by naval officials as result of 12-inch gun tests; deck supports broken by recoil; velocity of projectiles, 1,908 miles an hour.

Uprising in five Macedonia districts proclaimed Sept. 27; peasants flocking to General Zontcheff's banner; attack with bombs on Turkish quarter at Razlog repulsed.

China will insist that Russia must keep her pledge to evacuate Manchuria on or before October 8.

Willis, Fred and Burton Van Wormer, brothers, were edectrocuted in the prison at Dannemora, N. Y., for the murder of their uncle.

United box board and its competitors to form a selling agency to be known as the Box Board Products company, which will have a capital of $200,000.

Chicago-New York auto tour is finished, and is held the most remarkable long distance run in America, 1,137 miles being covered in 76 hours.

Bureau of labor will publish soon a statement on the increased wages and cost of living throughout the country, showing the latter has been much exaggerated.

Persons living along the Rio Grande, fearing an epidemic of yellow fever, have asked the government for a "shotgun" quarantine and soldiers to enforce it.

Checks in a mail pouch lost from a Pennsylvania train have turned up altered in Philadelphia. Postal authorities have two men under suspicion, and believe a big fraud will be unearthed.

Prof. J. H. Worst of the North Dakota Agricultural college says corn is becoming a staple crop in that state, and that its use is of the greatest benefit to the farmer who always has raised wheat.

Belief still prevails that the Macedonian situation will result in hostilities. The Bulgarian war ministry has ordered the military contingent of recruits for October 14 instead of at the beginning of the year.

Executive committee of the National League of Republican clubs votes an unqualified indorsement of President Roosevelt and selects Indianapolis as the place for the coming convention of the league.

The Security Warehousing company of New York has arranged to lend the Kentucky Tobacco Growers' association $5,000,000. This assures the success of the organization, which is formed to fight the big tobacco trust.

President Roosevelt, in his annual message to congress, will take the initiative in a demand for investigation for reorganization of the postal and other branches of the government, thus forestalling the plans of the Democrats.

Premier Balfour, addressing a mass meeting at Sheffield, pleads for a protective tariff, saying the hands of Great Britain are tied by tradition and that the government should be given a commercial club with which to meet the strong and growing American and German competition.

Proposed 2 cents increase on grain rates postponed until November 1 by eastern traffic officials.

Premier Balfour, speaking at Sheffield, announces that Lord Milner cannot accept the colonial secretaryship.

Personal friends of James H. Tillman testify that he made repeated threats to shoot Editor Gonzales "like a mad dog."

Railroads are confronted by the greatest car shortage in their history as a result of the enormous increase in traffic.

United States public debt statement shows $931,572,545 debit on September 30; decrease for month, $6,174,893.

Chicago will bid for Republican national convention of 1904, probably through Hamilton club; question brought up by National Republican league committee.

Carnegie Steel company is likely to reduce wages in January, having just posted the necessary three months' notice providing for a consideration of the scale.

Over 2,386 students enrolled by University of Chicago, which began its fall term, six new buildings opened; Japanese girl protege of Mrs. George Gould an attendant.

It is considered probable that the Canadian government will guarantee the bonds and securities necessary to rehabilitate the Consolidated Lake Superior company.

Change in time for meeting of congress will be recommended by President Roosevelt in annual message; sessions thirteen months after election, as at present, allow chance of serious deadlocks.

Prof. Joseph F. Johnson, in address at New York University School of Commerce, declared country's industries never were more active, while stock prices have been failing; fictitious surplus gone.

Premier Balfour, in speech to 5,000 conservatives at Sheffield, declared British free trade an "empty name;" last sixty years have refuted tariff reformers' prophecies; nations will not abandon protection.

Negotiations between Baltimore and Ohio railroad officials and employes' committee ended by latter because of company's refusal to reinstate two employes; appeal to Vice President Potter will follow.

Secretary of the Navy Moody, the principal speaker at the Massachusetts Republican state convention, raps the Democrats for their attitude on labor, their comments upon the postal investigation and their treatment of negroes in the south.

20,000,000 YEARS OLD.

These are not bugs. They are the first animals that ever walked on the earth and they lived about twenty million years ago. Scientists call them "trilobites" and declare that they were undoubtedly the first animals that had legs.

They were the ancestors of modern lobsters and crabs and great numbers of them have been preserved in the rocks in some parts of this country.

Quantities of them are found in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. Being clad in armor of an imperishable substance known as "chitine," their forms have been preserved in a wonderful way, and, the mud in which they became buried having hardened into stone, they are dug out today by curiosity hunters, who call them "petrified butterflies" or else "fossil locusts."

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Misses' Fancy Shirt Waist, No. 9123, and Seven-Gored Skirt, No. 9105.

For school and afternoon wear nothing is quite so smart and effective as the stylish shirt-waist suits which are now being made for young girls.

The illustration shows one of the latest modes developed in gray brilliantine, with medallions of white lace and tiny steel buttons for trimming. The waist is made over a glove-fitted lining that closes in the center front. This may be omitted and the waist adjusted with shoulder and underarm seams only if preferred.

The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn down close to the belt with tiny plaits in the center. The waist closes invisibly in front under a broad box plait. Two tucks on the shoulders are stitched down part way, providing fulness that blouses well at the waist.

A drop yoke is included in the neck seam. It has points in the back and on the shoulders. The front is extended in long tabs. The collar is of unique shaping to correspond with the yoke.

9123—Misses's Fancy Shirt Waist.
9105—Misses' Seven Gored Tucked Skirt,
Waist, 12, 14 and 16 years.
Skirt, 12, 14 and 16 years.

One-piece bishop sleeves have slight fulness on the shoulders, fit the upper arm closely and are very wide at the wrist, where they are arranged on narrow wristbands. Lace medallions are effectively applied, and the belt of bright red satin gives a touch of color to the costume.

The skirt is shaped with seven gores that fit smoothly around the waist and hips. It closes invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed and stitched down part way.

Two tucks on the front edge of each gore are stitched almost to the hem, but flare below, giving a smart sweep to the skirt. The spaces between the tucks are trimmed with medallions.

Costumes in this mode may be made of voile, veiling, cashmere, serge, flannel, soft cheviot with ribbon, braid, bands of velvet or self-fabric for trimming.

To make the shirt waist for a miss of 14 years will require two and one-half yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9123, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

To make the skirt for a miss of 14 years will require three yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9105, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Fancy Waist, No. 9124, and Seven-Gored Skirt, No. 9109.

Pale gray voile is used for this charming gown with tiny steel buttons and gray lace for trimming.

The waist is made over a glove-fitted featherboned lining of grey taffeta, which closes in the center front. The outside is arranged in several sections, back and front. These are stitched on the edges and trimmed with buttons and lace. A smooth adjustment is maintained under the arms.

A collar of lace and violet velvet completes the neck. The sleeves have a narrow upper and wide under. They fit the arm closely at the top and are very wide at the elbow. The fulness is arranged at the back of a fancy cuff. The sleeves are trimmed with buttons and lace.

Seven gores in the skirt are fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The closing is made invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed.

9124—Ladies' Fancy Waist.
9109—Ladies' Skirt.
Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist.

Extensions added at the back of each gore are arranged in backward-turning plaits which are flatly pressed but flare at the foot and provide additional sweep to the skirt.

Above these extensions each gore laps the following one, the edge being stitched down and finished with small buttons. The spaces between the plaits are trimmed with lace motifs.

Costumes in this mode may be made of veiling, etamine, foulard, pongee, Lansdowne, crepe de Chine or peau de soie. They are elaborately trimmed with ribbon, applique, lace or Bulgarian embroidery.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9124, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-half yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9109, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

Girls' Coat With Cape, No. 9113.

Early fall coats for young girls are quite fancy, dressy little affairs with elaborate trimming. The coat illustrated is made of blue Venetian with white cloth and blue velvet for trimming.

The blouse portion is adjusted with shoulder and under-arm seams, fits well across the shoulders, and is arranged on a narrow belt over which it blouses well all around. The neck is finished with a flat collar that has long stole ends reaching below the waist.

A square cape is arranged around the neck, the points extending over the sleeves and about half way down back and front. The cape is of white cloth, elaborately embroidered with dark blue worsted.

9113—Girls' Coat with Cape.
6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

One-piece sleeves fit the arm well at the shoulder and gradually increase in size toward the lower edge. They are gathered and arranged on cuffs that are tight at the wrist and flare on the top, deeper in the back than at the front seam.

The skirt is made with backward-turning plaits that meet in the center back. They are flatly pressed and fall in plaited outline to the hem. The skirt is attached to the lower edge of the belt.

Coats in this style are made of velveteen, zibiline, mohair, cheviot, covert and ladies' cloth, with silk, velvet, ribbon and lace for trimming.

To make the coat for a girl of eight years will require 2¼ yards of material 44 inches wide, with three-quarters yard for the cape and five-eighths yard of velvet. The pattern, No. 9113, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Seventeen-Gored Corset Skirt, No. 9117.

Corset coats arrived so late in the spring that they did not have as long a run as was expected. They have returned this fall, and are worn as separate garments, or, accompanied by skirts of the same fabric, make smart suits for street wear.

The illustration shows a new corset skirt which is intended to be worn with these jackets. It is shaped with seventeen narrow gores and fitted close to the figure from belt to knee. Below the knee each gore flares stylishly, and the skirt has a sweep at the lower edge not unlike that of the lily spirt worn several seasons ago.

9117—Ladies' Seventeen Gored Corset Skirt.
24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

Straps of self-fabric are stitched on the seams, and others form a foot trimming. The skirt closes invisibly at the center back and under one of the straps. It fits smoothly around the waist and hips without darts.

If a "round" or walking length is desired, the pattern provides perforations for the correct shaping. If the coat which accompanies the corset skirt is not strapped, the seams may be finished with two rows of machine stitching instead.

Skirts in this style are made of covert, ladies' cloth, melton, tweed or cheviot. When camel's hair or zibeline is used, a stylish effect is produced by having the straps of satin-faced cloth.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require 6¾ yards of material, 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9117, is cut in sizes for a 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Shirt Waist, No. 9103.

Pale blue peau de soie is used for this charming waist with piping of black velvet ribbon and turquoise buttons for trimming.

The foundation is a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center front. The back is drawn smoothly across the shoulders, and there is no fulness at the belt, a perfectly plain appearance being maintained under the arms.

The fronts are tucked in clusters of three each side of the long tabs on the yoke. The tucks are stitched down part

9103—Ladies' Fancy Shirt Waist.
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

way and provide fulness that blouses stylishly over the soft belt. The closing is made with turquoise buttons and buttonholes worked through a center box plait.

A high band turn-down completes the neck. This is made of the silk mounted on canvas and finished with a black velvet bow. The sleeves are tucked from shoulder to elbow and gathered at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on cuffs shapd with tabs to match the yoke.

Pipings of black velvet outline collar, yoke, plait and cuffs, while buttons and fringe decorate the tabs. Waists in this style are made of taffeta, Lansdowne, pongee, veiling and fine flannel with braid, lace or ribbon for trimming. Sometimes the yoke and cuffs are elaborately embroidered in brilliant colored worsteds.

To make the waist in the medium size will require four and one-half yards of material, twenty-seven inches wide. The pattern, No. 9103, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40-inch bust measure.

Divided Skirt, No. 9125.

Although bicycle riding is not so popular a sport at present as it was several years ago, there are many who enjoy riding a wheel, and women find divided skirts more safe than any others.

The illustration shows a skirt that may be used either as bloomers or a divided skirt. It is made in two parts, shaped with inside back and front seams.

Small darts fit the skirt closely around the waist and over the hips. The fronts are slashed at each side and finished with

9125—Ladies' Divided Skirt.
22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

an upper and under facing that conceal the opening. The skirt reaches below the shoe tops and is finished with several rows of machine stitching at the hem.

If bloomers are desired the skirt is gathered at the lower edge and each portion arranged on a band that fastens closely around the leg. The skirt is so cut that it hangs in full folds, and when the wearer is standing, looks much the same as an ordinary circular model.

The mode may be developed in serge, covert, brilliantine, flannel or cheviot and is usually finished in strictly tailor style.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require three and three-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9125, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

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FRIARS' LANDS.

Pope Pius Wants More Money From Uncle Sam.

Rome, Oct. 1.—Negotiations in the Philippine islands between the vatican and the United States government regarding the sale of the land held by the friars and the removal of the native monks from the islands have been called off by Pius X.

Mgr. Guidi, the Roman prelate sent to Manila as apostolic delegate to conduct the negotiations, has been called to Rome where he is expected to arrive early in November in order that he may be assigned to some European nunciature.

The general opinion in Rome is that Mgr. Guidi's mission has failed, principally because he would not accept the price offered for the friars' lands by the American government, owing to the claim of the religious orders interested, that they are entitled to a larger sum.

It has been ordered at the vatican that hereafter Philippine questions must be dealt with directly by the pontifical secretary of state and the government at Washington or what is still better, through a special representative of the holy see sent to the United States from Rome.

A FALSE PROPHET.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—Prof. Rudolph Falb, the meteorologist, is dead. Prof. Falb's name is associated with the number of predictions he made of approaching catastrophes which were not realized. In 1897 he predicted that the world would come to an end on November 13, 1899, by a collision with Temple's comet. He announced a dreadful earthquake in Greece, and particularly Athens, for May 5, 1894, with the result that a panic prevailed in Athens the night previous. Hundreds took refuge on ships in the harbor, and some persons died of fright. May 5 was a beautiful day in Athens. Great consternation was created in Chili by his prediction of a severe earthquake in 1895, and crowds flocked out of Valparaiso and took refuge in the foothills of the Andes until the fatal day passed. Recently Prof. Falb had not been heard so much of as a prophet.

BERMUDA HURRICANE.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 30.—The hurricane which swept the island Monday last, reached a velocity of one hundred miles an hour. Great rollers from the southeast to the east showed th disturbance on the ocean, and the inhabitants rushed in terror from the streets. The full force of the hurrivane was not realized until reports began to come from the partially isolated districts. Only one person is known to have been killed. He is George Harris, who met death underneath a falling wall at St. George's. Hundreds of houses were damaged, many losing their roofs. The banana industry was badly injured. The streets are filled with debris and the islands present a battered aspect. The losses amount to thousands of pounds.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS IMPROVING.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the Confederate President, who lies ill here at Castle Inn, is slowly improving. Her relatives and friends, who came when she was taken ill, are still here. Among them is Miss Hayes, a granddaughter.

FIGHTING FREE TRADE

Fierce Political Battle Is Now Waging in England.

London, Oct. 3.—"Every other nation and all our self-governing colonies have refused to accept the gospel of Cobden, and yet although they ought, according to its dogmas, to be in the last stage of depression and decline, they have grown during the last twenty years in wealth, population and trade and in everything that goes to make up the greatness of a nation."

That is the keynote of Joseph Chamberlain's manifesto which will be published October 5 in the form of a preface to a shilling pamphlet entitled "Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals: What They Mean and What We Shall Gain by Them," by C. A. Vince, secretary to Mr. Chamberlain's tariff organization.

In view of the vigor with which the war of pamphleteers has again come in vogue in English politics the publisher has appropriately given Mr. Chamberlain's pronunciament deep red covers, in significant contrast with the undecided blue-gray of Premier Balfour's academic treatise on the fiscal question. Mr. Chamberlain does not mince matters. With characteristic aggression he carries the war into the enemy's camp.

"Those who maintain," he writes, "in a spirit of blind obscurantism the absolute inspiration of an antiquated doctrine will have much to explain."

His remarks are addressed to "men of all political opinions, since the questions now raised are not necessarily matters of party politics, nor indeed is it likely that the issues will be ultimately decided on strictly party lines."

He begins by saying: "It is difficult to believe that the results of the investigation will not convince every impartial man of the necessity for some reconstruction of the system which has remained stationary and unaltered for more than half a century while every other policy has been modified and adapted to meet modern requirements."

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain points out that the prosperity of the working classes has increased in greater proportion in the protected countries than in the United Kingdom and says:

"Free trade if it had ever existed, might have secured for us all what its promoters promised; but free imports without free trade, have brought us face to face with problems which never entered into Cobden's calculations. We know that the idea of a united empire did not appeal to him, and that he regarded the colonies as an encumbrance to be got rid of as soon as possible. The 'Little Englanders' who follow his lead are not likely to be moved by any consideration arising out of our new-found pride and faith in our distant kinsmen. But, what would Cobden have said if he had foreseen that the trades unions, whose existence he deprecated, would be successful in protecting labor in a score of ways?

"These measures tended to increase the rate of wages and to raise the standard of living.

"Would Cobden, as the representative of the manufacturing class have still maintained that while the manufacturer was artificially prevented from obtaining labor at the lowest rate, he ought to rest content when the products of foreign labor, untrammelled by any exigency to which he has to submit, undersell him in his own market. Cobden's scheme was at least consistent. It was free labor as well as free imports; but, free imports combined with protected labor is neither consistent nor profitable to any of the parties concerned."

Mr. Chamberlain holds that the consoling theory that other countries are ruining themselves by bounties and import duties, hardly coincides with the fact that British exports have been practically stationary for 12 years, while those of other countries have increased so rapidly that "if the relative progress continues for a few years longer, they will have left us far behind."

AN OPEN RUPTURE.

Panama, Oct. 1.—Advices received here from Bogota confirm the reports of an open rupture between the senate and the executive. The members of the examining tribunal of accounts have been chosen by the senate from the opposition. The house of representative sides with the executive. The tribunal having to pass on the accounts of the past three years of revolution may, if antagonistic, make serious complications for the executive among which the resignation of President Marroquin is not considered impossible. Politicians versed in the affairs of the country believe that the president will closure the sessions of congress.

OHIO AT ANTIETAM.

Columbus, O., Oct. 2.—Secretary W. W. Miller, of the state commission to erect monuments to the Ohio troops fighting in the battle of Antietam, has completed the program for the dedication of the monuments, which is to be held on October 13. The exercises will be opened by prayer by Rev. W. R. Parsons, of this city. Secretary Miller will then read the report of the commission, and President Cunningham of the commission will present the monuments to Governor Nash, who, in turn, will present them to Acting Secretary Oliver of the War Department. After Secretary Oliver's response there will be addresses by Gen. R. P. Kennedy, of Bellefontaine, and Gen. Eugene Powell, of this city.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Arguments Before the Joint Commission in London.

London, Oct. 2.—Sir Edward Carson, the solicitor general, consumed the morning session of the Alaskan boundary commission today in endeavoring to refute the arguments of David T. Watson and Hannis Taylor, of counsel for the United States, especially protesting against Mr. Taylor's contention that the term "trend of the coast" could only apply to the political coast line and not to the physical coast line. He also maintained that the principle of acquiescence was not applicable to the present dispute and somewhat surprised the audience by declaring that under the powers of the treaty of 1903 the commissioners had no authority to define questions submitted to them, and that they could neither lay down the boundary nor decide what constituted the coast. All the commissioners could do was to answer questions submitted to them in the treaty either negatively or affirmatively. If they gave certain answers they might make matters more confused than ever and open up a new series of diplomatic tangles. The solicitor general concluded with an eloquent reference to Great Britain's unwillingness to give up any of her subjects into the control of other nations. He declared he thought the public might think the commission was slow and that counsel were wasting time, but no time and no money would ever be wasted if the long-standing dispute between the two great and friendly nations could be solved by the tribunal.

When Jacob M. Dickinson, of counsel for the United States, rose to conclude the arguments, the room was filling up with spectators. He commenced by belittling the minute examinations of maps and the bickering over work and details, declaring that the case could only be settled by grasping the central idea animating the original negotiations.

London, Oct. 5.—At today's session of the Alaska boundary commission Mr. Dickinson, of the American counsel, continued his argument. He contended that Great Britain's claim that Vancouver's narrative was relied upon by the original negotiators was not substantiated by the evidence submitted by British counsel. Vancouver's map was accepted by the United States but not his narrative, in spite of Attorney General Finlay's arguing, which Sir Louis Jette, lieutenant governor of the province of Quebec, and one of the commissioners for Great Britain, supported. Mr. Dickinson contended that the line through Portland channel was always understood to run through the middle of the channel itself and not along its side.

A minute examination of maps then monopolized the proceedings.

Continuing, Mr. Dickinson maintained that the British argument at the best only raised a doubt as to whether or not the "Portland Canal" of the treaty is the "channel" claimed by the United States. If there was any such doubt it must be solved by evidence of interpretation Great Britain and Russia gave to the meaning of the treaty by their subsequent acts. These acts conclusively proved that the identity of the Portland canal was not only never questioned until 1888 or 1898, but on the other hand that it was always shown by the maps and official acts of the governments to be the channel claimed by the United States. He declared that the map published in 1859 by order of parliament named the tower part of the disputed body of water "Portland inlet," which was a distinct official declaration on the part of Great Britain recognizing the United States' present contention.

The commission will adjourn after the Tuesday morning session, so as to enable the members to attend the memorial service for Sir Michael Herbert.

After the adjournment today Foreign Secretary Lansdowne received the American counsel at the foreign office.

RUTH BRYAN'S WEDDING.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 3.—A number of guests from out of town, including several public men of note, are here for the wedding of Miss Ruth Bryan, daughter

MISS RUTH BRYAN.

of Col. and Mrs. William J. Bryan, and W. H. Leavitt, of Newport, R. I. The ceremony is to be performed this evening at Fairview, the home of the Bryans. The Rev. Dr. Swearingen, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, will officiate.

Maitre Labori Coming.

Paris, Oct. 3.—Maitre Labori, the lawyer and defender of Dreyfus, has accepted an invitation to attend the international law congress at the St. Louis fair and will read a paper.

PRESIDENT IN PERIL.

An Armed Anarchistic Crank at the White House.

Washington, Oct. 5.—A desperate hand to hand encounter with an armed insane man who was determined to see President Roosevelt, occurred in the vestibule of the White House shortly before noon today.

The man, who gave his name as Peter Elliott, and his home as Minneapolis, Minn., was overpowered by the officers on duty at the White House entrance and carried to a police van which had been summoned. He was placed in the van in the custody of two officers. Seeming to realize then for the first time that he was under arrest Elliott began a furious struggle with his captors for liberty. He drew a revolver from the right side pocket of his trousers and attempted to shoot Officer James Cissell. The officer grabbed his hand and wrenched the weapon from his grasp. Elliott's struggles were so fierce, however, that the two officers in the cramped quarters of the van were unable to overcome him. Officer Cissell then drew his revolver and fired two shots to attract attention.

Chief Usher Thomas Stone and Officer Parker, of the White House force, who had assisted in carrying Elliott to the van, attracted by the shots, rushed back to the vehicle and assisted in overpowering him.

In the struggle within the police van Elliott had broken a glass panel with his head, severely cutting his head and face. Officer Cissell sustained a serious cut on his right arm, two inches of flesh being cut out of the fleshy part of the arm. He suffered considerably from loss of blood, but his injury is not serious.

The van was hurried to the emergency hospital where the injuries of both Cissell and Elliott were dressed.

Elliott is undoubtedly violently insane. Several days ago Secretary Loeb received a letter, postmarked Washington, and written on letter paper of the St. James Hotel, this city. The letter enclosed a photograph of Elliott, and an incoherent request for an interview with President Roosevelt. The letter was signed "Peter Ell," the statement being made immediately under the signature that the writer was registered at the hotel as Peter Elliott.

It was evident to Secretary Loeb that his correspondent was insane, and he issued directions at once that the officers on duty both at the White House and at the executive offices should be on their guard against him. The photograph was turned over to the secret service officers.

Nothing was seen of the man until yesterday, when the President attended morning services at Grace Reformed church. Elliott appeared near the entrance to the church and made an effort to speak to the President, but he was foiled in his endeavor by the secret service officers. At that time the man manifested no symptoms of insanity and quietly left the vicinity of the church when ordered to do so by the officers.

About 10 o'clock this morning he appeared at the executive offices. Entering the vestibule he inquired for President Roosevelt. One of the doorkeepers asked him why he wanted to see the President.

"Oh, just for fun," he responded. "The President sent for me, and I just want to see him."

Elliott was told to return next month. He smiled and walked away, not offering the slightest objection to the rebuff which he had received. His appearance attracted very little attention and he gave no indication at that time of insanity.

All the officers, both at the White House and at the executive offices, however, were warned again to be on the lookout for the man and not to take any chances with him.

Shortly before 12 o'clock, Elliott walked up to the main door of the White House, stepped inside and inquired of Officer Cissell if he might see the President. Chief Usher Stone and Officer Parker were standing just within the vestibule at the time. Mr. Stone told the man that he could not see the President just at that moment, as he was engaged, but that he might possibly arrange to see him after a while. Instantly, the man having been recognized, a hurry call was sent for a police van. Scarcely had the call been sent in when Elliott became violent.

The officers and attendants threw themselves upon him and after a brief but strenuous struggle overpowered him. Officer Cissell made a cursory examination of his pockets, but found only a pair of shears and a large penknife. The man became quiet but refused to leave the White House until he was forced to go. The officers conveyed him to the police van, which by that time was waiting at the southeast gate of the White House grounds. The struggle in the van occurred almost immediately after Elliott had been placed in the vehicle. He drew his revolver from a pocket which seemed to be an enlarged watch pocket. As that is a most unusual place in which to carry a pistol Officer Cissell, in his hurried search, had overlooked the weapon. The pistol was an ordinary bulldog five-shooter of a cheap pattern.

At the emergency hospital, where his wounds were dressed, Elliott said that he was a Swede and that his home was in Minneapolis. From the hospital the man was taken to the first precinct police station and incarcerated in one of the detention wards. An official examination as to his mental condition will be held very soon.

At the St. James hotel it was stated that Elliott arrived there last Wednesday evening. He registered as "P. O. Ell, New York." He had no baggage and paid for his room in advance. He conducted himself about the hotel in a quiet, gentlemanly manner, and nobody with whom he came in contact imagined that he was insane.

Elliott is about five feet six inches high, 35 years of age, with light brown hair and beard, and apparently is of foreign birth.

BISSELL VERY ILL.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Former Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell, is said to be dying. Dr. Dewitt Sherman, who has been attending Mr. Bissell, said after an all night vigil at the bedside of the patient:

"Mr. Bissell is in a very critical condition. He may live through the day but I cannot undertake to say whether he will live any longer. His condition is desperate. He lost steadily last week, and yesterday morning his condition fell to an alarming degree. He rallied slightly this morning but I can't say whether will live till tomorrow."

BREAK THE FAST

The Morning Meal Should Not be Missed.

After a night's fast the stomach should have some food for breakfast to sustain mind and body during the morning. It should not be a heavy meal but wise selection will pay immensely.

A young Los Angeles woman says: "For years until I used Grape-Nuts I have never been able to eat breakfast for eating in the morning was always followed by terrific sick headaches and my stomach has always been delicate.

"Some time ago a friend urged me to try Grape-Nuts food and I began eating it every morning. As a result of its steady use I have gained 11 pounds and the headaches have disappeared entirely and my weak stomach has become normal and strong. All my food digests and I now perform my daily duties with a renewed cheerfulness and energy. Evidently I had been eating the wrong food but Grape-Nuts soon put me right." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

YOUTHFUL VIGOR RESTORED

After Investigating all Known Methods we Believe There is Nothing to Equal "CALTHOS"—It Cures at Home.

To Prove It, Full Five Days' Trial Treatment Will Be Sent Free to any Needy Man. Send for it Today. No C. O. D. or Prescription Scheme.

This paper is authorized to say that if any middle-aged or old man who does not feel himself as capable today as when he was in his twenties, or any young man who is not as perfect as he knows he ought to be, will write in confidence to the Von Mohl Co., of Cincinnati, they will be glad to send each man who writes them a full 5 days' trial treatment of "Calthos," the great remedy for weak and nervous men, discovered by that celebrated French scientist, Prof. Jules Laborde. This is the very remedy that has cured so many thousands of men of all ages, who through errors in youth, excesses in later life and still other causes, had become weaklings of the most embarrassing kind. It instantly restores to them this power which they had lost and gave them back again the vigor, confidence and ambition of younger days, and all privately in their own home. It is the only remedy of its kind sanctioned by the French and German armies, and the Von Mohl Co. has the sole distributing rights for America.

There is nothing whatsoever behind this offer to send you a 5 days' trial treatment free. It means that and nothing more. It is no C. O. D., prescription or deposit scheme, as this concern is too large to resort to such nefarious methods. And while others are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars every year in advertising, the Von Mohl Co. puts its spare money into free trial treatments, which it sends out broadcast to all men who send their name and address, and in this way they not only prove the value of Calthos, but they do mankind some good. You surely need this great discovery if you suffer from Lost Manhood, Emissions, Prematurity, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele, Enlargement of the Prostate Gland, Lack of Virile Power, Hydrocele, Impotency; if you are bashful, timid in the company of ladies, if you lack confidence in your powers, if you are not socially as attractive as you used to be, if you are getting to be a "woman hater." Calthos will get your blood to circulating to the desired spot, your nerves to tingling with renewed ambition, your muscles enlarged with increasing power; it will stop the drains, create healthy life force, invigorate the flabby parts and make you once again see life as you saw it in your prime, and as every vigorous man sees it throughout life. It will be a permanent cure and it is accomplished privately in your own home.

You may think you have tried your level best to be cured, you may have spent money on this thing and that without good results, but until you send for the free trial treatment of Calthos and see for yourself what wonderful good it does you, you cannot say with a clear conscience that you have done your full duty to yourself. Calthos has permanently cured thousands who have tried "everything else." It will cure you if only you will be thoughtful enough to send for it. Do so today sure and they will send you free, besides the 5 days' trial treatment, many interesting illustrated books on the subject, all in plain wrapper, and sealed against inspection. Do not hesitate to write, as they are only too glad to do this for any suffering man and you should not rest content until you find out by actual trial if Calthos can cure you. Write today in full confidence.

THE VON MOHL CO., 498 B, Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the United States. Cincinnati, Ohio.

ON VENEZUELAN CLAIMS

Umpire Duffield Has 34 Cases to Decide for Germany.

New York, Oct. 6.—Brevet Major General Henry M. Duffield, the umpire at the tribunal to adjust the German claims against Venezuela for damages to persons and property that arose during the revolution in Venezuela, arrived here on the steamer Maracaibo today. He said it had been decided between the commissioners and himself that the details of the claims and the decision would not be given out for publication until after the decision had been presented to the various governments. The commissioner from Venezuela was Dr. Nicenedes Zuloaga, and the German commissioner was Paul Moetsch, of Berlin, who is the counsel to the German foreign office. There were 73 claims presented, two were withdrawn, 37 were decided by the commissioners and 34 were sent to the umpire, General Duffield, for determination. Thirty-four sessions were held. General Duffield will proceed immediately to Washington to hand in his report.

VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

The Hague Court Settles the Mode of Procedure.

The Hague, Oct. 2—The Venezuelan arbitration tribunal has decided that minutes of the decisions and awards in the question of the preferential claims of the allied powers shall be drawn up both in English and French and that written or printed memoranda shall be presented in English and may be accompanied by a translation in the language of the country submitting them, and that the discussion in the hall be in English or French. Wayne MacVeagh, senior counsel for the United States, protested against the decision of the tribunal which, he declared, was based on the erroneous supposition that Venezuela accepted the reservation of France regarding article four under which English alone was to be used in the procedure, except for the arguments of counsel.

Arbitrator De Martens (professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg), said that without official documents the tribunal would be unable to judge of the justice of Mr. MacVeagh's remarks. The German representative, Herr Buenza, complained that the decision violated the protocol and that he would have to ask his government for instructions; but, in the meantime, he would participate in the proceedings without prejudice to German rights.

Subsequently M. Clunet, in behalf of Belgium, Spain, France, The Netherlands and Sweden and Norway (which states M. Muruetaf, the presiding officer, had described as defendants as distinguished as Great Britain, Germany and Italy the blockading powers), asked that the arguments of the three allied powers be promptly delivered to him so that the defending powers might be prepared to reply.

Mr. Cohen, in behalf of Great Britain, opposed the application.

The Hague, Oct. 5.—Wayne MacVeagh, senior counsel for the United States, continuing his argument today before the Venezuelan arbitration tribunal, declared that the question before the tribunal was one of ethics, namely, whether or not the war against Venezuela was just and necessary. He maintained that the complaints of Great Britain were merely a pretext for war and that Venezuela had far greater right on her side when she complained of the dispatch of a British vessel from London to the Caribbean sea to deliver a cargo of arms to the insurgent chief, Gen. Matos, through the intermediary of agents at Trinidad. Counsel said he found no precedent in history for such a purely financial war as he declared was undertaken by Great Britain and Germany for the protection of railroad companies' bondholders, and in support of the claims of the discount gesellschaft.

STEAMER LOST ON LAKE.

Marinette, Wis., Oct. 5.—The passenger steamer Erie L. Hackley, of Fish Creek, foundered in Green Bay Saturday night, during a hard squall. Twelve persons were drowned and seven rescued.

The Erie L. Hackley was a 54-ton screw steamer which was built at Muskegon, Mich., in 1882.

The Hackley was owned in Fish Creek by Captain G. Verous and other residents of that village. The steamer made a trip every other day between Sturgeon Bay and Washington Island, going up one day and back the next.

Ore Schooner Foundered.

Detroit, Oct. 5.—A dispatch was received here late last night from the captain of the steamer Samoa, at Sheboygan, Mich., stating that the schooner H. W. Sage, which was in tow of the Samoa, foundered in a gale on Lake Michigan Saturday night. The message stated that the crew of the schooner were safe on board the Samoa.

The Sage was the property of John Kelderhouse, of Buffalo, and was loaded with ore, bound from Escanaba, Mich., to Lake Erie ports.

Conger to Shanghai.

Pekin, Oct. 3.—United States Minister Conger started today for Shanghai, for the purpose of signing the commercial treaty with the Chinese commissioner, October 8.

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Men and women. Salesmen, Managers and General Agents. Delightful business year-round. Hustlers getting rich. Write today for brand-new plan and Special Offer this month. 100 per cent profits. No risk. Goods well advertised. National reputation. Fully guaranteed. Customers delighted. We're an old firm, capital $100,000.00. Catalogue FREE. Any energetic man or woman can get good position, paying big wages.
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WANTED, MANAGERS To conduct mail order business at home. New plan. Good pay. Pleasant work. Full particulars for 2 cent stamp. Address Frederick Turner, Jr. Box 23, Greenwood, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED Sell our $1 bottle Sarsaparilla for $5 cents; best seller; 300 per cent profit. Write today for terms and territory. F. H. GREENE, 89 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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Rheumatism Cured through the feet. Pay when dollar is due—nothing before. Write for Drafts to the Magic Foot Drafts Co., Dept. 7 L—Jackson, Mich.

FLIRTING WITH FRANCE

Italian Statesman Pleased at King's Coming Trip.

Milan, Italy, Oct. 6.—The Secolo, in a dispatch from

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Our many deeds, the thoughts that we have thought,
They go thronging every hour,
And in them all is folded up a power
That on the earth will move them to and fro;
And mighty are the marvels they have wrought
In hearts they know not and may never know. —F. W. Faber.

Thursday.

Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul,
Not hastening to nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils, but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer. —Henry Van Dyke.

Friday.

Do the woes of life surround you?
Face them.
Chase them.
He who ruleth over all,
He will help you, though you fall,
Gladly hears you when you call.
—John Stirling.

Saturday.

All are weak and all are strong,
Patience righteth every wrong,
All good things the will must task,
All achievements patience ask.

Sunday.

For this is the law of Love: Not alone in our selfishness
Can we draw away from the crowd like the runner who gains the goal.
We must turn to our comrades who lag and must help and direct and bless,
Like the Christ, our Elder Brother, who stands for the Racial Soul.
—The Essene.

Monday.

Around the man who seeks a noble end
Not angels but divinities attend.
—Emerson.

Tuesday.

Who's seen my day?
'T is gone away,
Nor left a trace
In any place.
If I could only find
Its footfall in some mind—
Some spirit-waters stirred
By wand of deed or word,
I should not stand at shadowy eve,
And for my day so grieve and grieve.
—Emma Burt.

What Everybody and Nobody Says

Emily S. Bouton

"They say!"

Who says? How did an untruth like that get started?

Who "guessed" it might be so? What man or what woman is willing to shoulder the responsibility for such an utterance?

Who shaped that first sentence involving the reputation of one who has hitherto stood well before the community?

"Is it I? Is it I?"

Well may we ask ourselves that question.

They were idle words—without purpose save to entertain, and yet they may mean the ruin of a life, the sorrow of many hearts.

There is no responsibility so carelessly measured, so little understood as that belonging to what we say, unless it is that for what we think. Speech is, however, the outward expression of the thought, and attracts attention through the ear, when otherwise it may make no impression strong enough to be registered by the memory of those who readily hear and note the spoken words.

What happens to the people whom we know may well excite our interest. If it be good, then news bears repeating. Not to do so may be one of those lost opportunities of life, of which there are so many recorded even against the most thoughtful. There is no greater bitterness than that lying in the thought of the happiness we might have given to another and did not. And the worst of it is that the opportune moment once passed, it is gone forever. The repeating of the good which we know of our friends and neighbors, is not only reflected back in added sunshine to those of whom we speak, but it gladdens our own outlook, broadens our own nature.

The same law holds good with regard to the evil, only that it acts in the opposite direction. The responsibility is greater. An evil report gains strength with each repetition until it can force its way through the community, leaving its blasting trail behind it.

What I am saying is, I know, trite and commonplace to the last degree, and yet to often recall these laws of a true life is a necessity.

One thing is certain—if we do not think evil, if we do not hold it in our thought we shall utter no words to shadow the lives of others; we shall radiate no influence that will lead any astray. An abiding sense of this responsibility for thought and word means much in the way of growth toward the highest ideals.

I read a beautiful story not long ago in which this truth was most convincingly made clear. It was entitled The Witnesses, in the current Scribner. An old clergyman had come to look back upon his life work as a failure. "The souls he had reached, the work he had done with such infinite effort—it might all have been done better and easily by another man. He would not begrudge his strength, and his years burned freely in the sacred fire, if he might know that the flame had shone even faintly in dark places, that the heat had warmed but little the hearts of men." But he did not know.

Then his thought harked back to one he had met in his early manhood, a youth of wondrous gifts, whose career had been one of unabused success. He had seen him but once in these later years, and then in company with his son, a youth who showed his pride and joy in his distinguished father. The old clergyman "felt a sudden generous gladness that if some lives must be wasted, yet some might be, like this man's whom he had once known, full of beauty and service."

I cannot follow the story through, but it turns out that, unknown to himself, his purity of life, his faith in good, his unswerving integrity, in those early days, had so influenced this man of success, then also young, as to make him give up a deliberate intention to do wrong, and rendered possible the after life of magnificent service to the world. And when the son came also to a turning point in his life a seeming accident brought him into the presence of the old clergyman who unconsciously spoke words that sent the boy back to his father repentant. Telling the story the lad said the "beautiful goodness" of the man shone from him at every syllable, uninspired and uninteresting as they were. * * * "It made me feel that if that quality—just goodness—could so glorify all the defects of his look and mind and manner, it must be worth while, and I would like to have it."

Later in the conversation the son spoke of the "effect you may be having on people, and never know it."

"I think it makes you know," said the older man slowly, "that not your least thought is unimportant; that the radiance of your character shines for good or evil where you go. Our thoughts, our influences, are like birds that fly from us as we walk along the road; one by one, we open our hands and loose them, and they are gone and forgotten, but surely there will be a day when they will come back on white wings or dark like a cloud of witnesses."

This is a beautiful expression of a real truth which we are far from realizing. Few of us think of the mental atmosphere which we create around us, and of the effect it is having even upon the strangers whom we meet and pass upon the highway of life. It is colored by our thoughts, by our words, and these are the product of the character which we are building day by day.

We cannot, therefore, too strongly impress upon ourselves our responsibility for thought and speech. A careless word may mean so infinitely much in the life of another.

"I said a little word all heedlessly
One cloudy morning to a doubting friend,
A word whose power I did not comprehend,
A word of wonder and of destiny.

'Twas long ago; but still those sounds to me
Re-echo, and their burden will extend
In broken rhythm beyond time's still end,
Into the silence of eternity.

So now I stand with wide and watchful eyes,
And ever-guarding finger on my lip,
That from my heart no heedless word may slip—
No fatal word for doubt to signalize."

So in verse some poet has lately crystalized the same thought—the power of a word.

I know the thought will come that it is impossible always to be on guard, that everywhere speech must flow freely in order to conserve good fellowship. That is true, but if we speak no word of ill, if we recount no evil that we may have heard, habit itself will do much to hold us free from wrong in this respect. And yet it is so easy to forget the good, to recall the evil when there is so much good everywhere to remember.

"A thousand thoughts come flocking to my mind
Out of the misty past that lies behind,
Recalling human kindness; yet so blind
Sometimes are human eyes, I murmur still
Forgetting good, remembering only ill."

What have we to do with that ill? Why should we recall the evil in the past, or even recount that of the present unless to serve some necessary good purpose? How do we know that under the same temptation or one that more strongly appealed to the human nature in us, we should have been any stronger to resist?

The wrong doer must be punished, say you. Do not for one moment imagine that any human being can escape the penalty of sin. No one need to move one hair's breadth to bring it about. What we may chance to do is to assume a responsibility, either carelessly or by intention, that is not ours. A few idle words may swee hope and courage from a shadowed, struggling soul seeking the light. It is well to remember this when moved to forget the good in recounting the ill.

Here, There, Everywhere.

To prevent a musty smell in metal teapots which are seldom used, drop a lump of sugar in the pot before you set it away.

Try adding a little sugar to the oatmeal when cooking it. To many persons this is deemed preferable to adding the sugar at the table.

Have you the terrors of "moving day" before you? It can be robbed of much of its unpleasantness if something is ready to eat as soon as you are in the new house. The day before the flitting, prepare a basket of luncheon—substantial things, too—such as bread and meat, with some cookies, or fried cakes, a pot of baked beans, some vinegar in a tightly corked bottle, hard boiled eggs, with a box of pepper and salt, a pound of block sugar in a bag; a couple, or more, drawings of tea in another bag, a bottle of milk, and also a bottle of made coffee. To these add some paper or wooden plates, cups, knives, forks and spoons and if you have your stove set up the first thing, you can have something hot and comforting as soon as you are in the new house and after which you will feel much more like settling things.

Have the beds and bedding sent early in the day, so they can be set up and made before dark and if you can have a place to sleep and something to eat, the rest of the work is of no consequence—it can be done at your leisure.

In running ribbon through beading, begin at the middle of the beading; when half is done, unthread the bodkin and begin again at the center. In this way the ribbon will not be pulled through but half of the distance, and will, therefore, be in fresher condition for making the bows where it is tied.

Should a lamp stream up and blacken a whitewashed ceiling, a layer of starch and water applied and brushed off when dry, will generally remove the stain. A paste of starch and water applied to soiled mattresses will remove blood and other stains if left till dry and then brushed off. Sometimes more than one application will be needed.

"Often," writes a correspondent, "I have creamed potatoes left from dinner and the only way I ever heard of saving them was to put them in a colander and wash the cream away and then use the potatoes for frying or warming up in some way. This was not satisfactory, and now I use this recipe, given me by a yonne woman: Place the creamed potatoes in a buttered baking pan, mix with it bits of salt fish or any cold meat you have have left over, cover the top with cracker crumbs, dot with bits of butter and bake in an oven until thoroughly heated through and browned on top. If the cream is too thick add a little cold milk.

Try putting crackers through a potato dicer when you want extra fine crumbs. This is a much more satisfactory and quicker, way then to chop or roll them.

In a country home, the guest chamber carpet was made of a heavy cretonne, stretched tightly over several layers of old papers. It looked very pretty, and for a room not much used, it would last some time.

In preparing pineapple, it is much easier to cut the apple in rounds and then pare these, than to attempt to dig out the eyes before the pine is cut.

Do not pour very hot water into a rubber bag, and do not more than half fill it at a time. The very hot water will cause the binding to become loose and the bag will soon leak; besides, it is better for the patient to have the water just warm enough so it can be held closely to the skin, than so hot that it has to be frequently removed.

If the bag is filled too full, the weight is unpleasant. A flannel bag to draw on over the rubber will add greatly to its comfort.

Hanging baskets of flowers or vines, should be placed in a pail of water and allowed to soak for half an hour, two or three times a week; it is not the "gas" in a room that kills these, but a lack of water.

No matter if you have had your dinner in the middle of the day, one always enjoys something hot at night, especially now that the cooler weather makes eating more of a pleasure. The following recipes can be followed with very little trouble, and are always appetizing:

Hamburg Steak and Onions.

Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, and in it fry one medium sized onion that has been chopped very fine. When the onion is brown, lay in the Hamburg steak made in little cakes. Fry till brown on both sides, remove from the pan on to a hot platter, and place where it will keep hot while you thicken the gravy with a spoonful of flour and a cupful of hot water and stir until every lump has disappeared, then season with salt and pepper and pour over the steak. Serve hot with baked potatoes and hot rolls.

Sausage on Toast.

Have a frying pan very hot and in it place slices of sausage and cook them until brown. Toast slices of bread and lay the cooked sausage on them and pour over all the gravy in the frying pan, well seasoned with paprika and salt.

Brown Bread and Bacon.

Fry thin slices of bacon until crisp. Cut the crust from slices of brown bread and fry the bread in the bacon fat until they are crusty. Serve with two slices of the bacon on each slice of toast.

MERRY-GO-ROUNDS.

Two lists of names for the authors of a serial have been received, Olive Branch sending "Hoosere Puer Poeta," "A Westerner," "Omega," "Coralyn," "Irma," and "Pericles, W. Va."

"Coralyn" sends "Quien Saba," "A Westerner," "Hoosere Puer Poeta," "Irma," "Omega," and "Mylrea." Coralyn suggests that we have the serial first and a debate afterwards.

Another very good suggestion is that each member of the M. G. R. send a "model" letter on any subject they choose. These are not to be copied from a "Complete Letter Writer," but written to express each one's idea of what would be proper. Such letters would not only give us an insight into the thought of our members, but would be really helpful to someone who would read them. These letters can be sent at any time, but if we are to have a story, the date for the first chapter should be decided upon and more votes for writers sent in at once.

"Omega" defends his proposition that character is indicated in the face.

The summer is gone and many changes have come into our lives and into this page of The Blade. Old friends have returned to us and new ones have joined us. I have just finished reading the M. G. R. column for this week, and, oh! how my heart thrilled at the "Nightingale's" song from my own home state. Her letter was a perfect picture of our beautiful home life, where the birds all sing sweetly, but sweetest of all is the song of the "Nightingale" as you linger in the moonlight under the shadow of the green trees, and sway gently back and forth in the grape-vine swing.

I agree with "Jolly Spinster" that the shadows and mists that sometimes darken our pathway are just as much a necessary part of our lives as the sunshine; that they help to strengthen us and lead us to a higher plane of living.

"Muggins," I enjoyed your letter and was glad to see that you had evidently given much time to the purity of language; it is what we all should do.

"Indiana Wabash" gave us a pretty pen picture of her home, and she is, without doubt, a very happy girl, but it seems to me that no one should be otherwise than happy when surrounded by such beautiful scenery.

With "Pennsylvania Lass' I think we are gaining much information about the various parts of our country through these M. G. R. letters. "Beatrice," the only way in which I can account for the action of that girl in marrying two drunkards is her love for sinful things. For love, women will do all things; as long as time has been, and women have loved, they have and always will, go with man to the lowest depths of degradation to help him carry the load of sin, and to share in his degradation; to shield him and stand between him and the scorn of the world.

This is love past understanding, but that a woman should deliberately choose a life with such a man, knowing what he was, is also past understanding.

I believe that platonic friendship is possible, and that the face is a true index of the character. A good actor may give to his features an expression of virtue that would mislead for a time, but I do not think there lives a person on earth whose character does not leave an impression on his face that a careful observer can read, but one must make a study of this in order to read all faces.

If we are to have a serial this winter, I send these names as my choice of writers: "Hoosere Puer Poeta," "Illinois," "Olive Branch," "Coralyn," "Quien Saba," and "Oregon Bach."

Now, I will leave with you a quotation from Henry Ward Beecher, which may give someone new courage:

"If ever there is a time to be ambitious, it is not when ambition is easy, but when it is hard. Fight in darkness; fight when you are down; die hard and you won't die at all."—"Omega."

Will the correspondent who sent the illustrated article published in the M. G. R. recently please send again full name and address, and oblige Miss Prudence?

WHAT THE MONTHS ARE SAYING.

September.

Summer's over, winter's near,
But September now is here.
'Mong the autumn flowers hid
Cricket chirps and Katydid.
Southward birds begin to fly
Singing "Little friends, good bye,"
Warm the days are now and bright,
But Jack Frost comes 'round at night,
Paints the leaves all red and brown
Then to earth they flutter down.
Little flowers have gone to seed,
In the orchard fruit we heed,
Then let us all remember
The month of sweet September.

October.

The fairies have tucked the flowers in bed,
And blankets of leaves all over them spread;
They have waved their wands and lo! from the trees
The nuts fall in showers, little squirrels to please.

November.

November Thou'rt a Quakeress,
A soft and sober gray thy dress;
Thy shawl's of fog, a cloud thy bonnet,
Nor bird, nor flower, nor leaf is on it.

December.

"Dear Mother Nature," the little flowers said,
"We need more covers, we're chilly in bed;
We miss the warm sunshine, the winds blow cold,
December will freeze us 'neath this thin mold."
So Dame Nature went to her big cloud garret,
Found a downy snow comfort, to air it.
She hung it down from the sky in the breeze,
Then over her children, grass, flowers and trees
Spread it tenderly saying "Good night to all,
Sweet dreams my dears, till the blue birds call."
—Sara Wyllard Featherstone.

THE WHITE HOUSE HORSES.

Many boy readers will probably incline to the belief that the most interesting equine in the White House stables is not the President's favorite hunter, but the famous pony Algonquin, the property of Archie Roosevelt. Algonquin is not, as has been generally supposed, a

Archie Roosevelt's Algonquin.

Shetland pony, but is instead a native of Iceland, and was imported from that dreary isle by Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, who presented him to Archie. The pony is a male, eight years of age, stands thirty-three inches in height at the withers, and weighs three hundred and fifty pounds. He is without question one of the finest animals of the kind ever brought to America.

Algonquin is in color an iron grey or dun with white spots and is compactly built with round barrel, small ears, clean pony face and stocky limbs. The Iceland ponies, of which Archie's little steed is an exceptionally fine specimen, are smaller and more beautifully proportioned than the Shetland ponies, which are ofttimes scraggy and gaunt. Algonquin was the hero of a unique episode when, during Archie Roosevelt's recent illness, the little horse was led into the White House and conveyed by means of the elevator to the second floor, where he paid a visit to his sick master. The pony, which is a good natured though spirited little beast, was on his good behavior on this memorable occasion. He shivered a little when the elevator started, and looked wildly about once or twice, but seeing this, Charles, the footman, who looks after Archie's wants, stroked him in a reassuring way and the diminutive horse behaved well both coming and going.

There is another pony in the White House stables, and he is well beloved by every member of the Roosevelt family. This is old Black Diamond, the polo pony which the President used when as a young man he played polo, and upon whose back every one of the Roosevelt children, from Miss Alice to little Quentin, learned to ride. This veteran horse having now attained the age of thirty-two years is of course well nigh useless and has been "pensioned" by the President. So great is the love of the Roosevelts for their old comrade that they have him brought to the White House stables each winter for fear he will not fare well at Oyster Bay. Mrs. Roosevelt has a very handsome little Kentucky bred saddle mare, which is also used by Miss Alice when she rides, and the President has three fine carriage horses, named General, Admiral and Judge, which are estimated to be worth more than one thousand dollars each. On the

The Pony on Which the Roosevelt Children Have Learned to Ride.

bridles and on the blankets which the horses wear when in their stalls, appear the President's initials, T. R., forming a pretty monogram.—The American Boy.

Banner Puzzlers

For September.

New Work—Cleo Davis. Solutions—Helen

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Boston in 1706, and died in Philadelphia in 1790. He received but little schooling, but he learned the printer's trade, and acquired a taste for reading and study. In 1737 he was deputy postmaster at Philadelphia, and in 1753 was made postmaster general for British America. He signed the Declaration of Independence, and was soon after sent as minister to France. In 1785 he was chosen president of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which office he held for three years. He was also a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States.

W. C. MOLLETT.

2.—ENIGMA.

I hold a most important place in all creation,
And dwell with the great, in every land and nation;
I help make all the planets, and all the shining stars,
I ride in every carriage, likewise in all the cars.
I bathe in all the waters, in ocean, lake and sea,
I'm in your bread and meat, your cake and in your tea;
To live in every palace, I'm sure I never fail,
Though never in a prison, I'm always in the jail,
With pleasure I assisted, when Noah built the Ark,
I lived there with the camel, the lambkin and the lark.
And there I always ate with the eagle and the cat,
Now if you wish to see me, please look within your hat.

TIMOTHY.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A manufacturer buys old iron at 83 cents per hundred pounds, and makes out of it stoves weighing 125 pounds each, which he sells at $15.50 apiece. What is his gain on each 100 pounds of old iron?

METTA.

4.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—An animal of South America.
2.—According to law.
3.—One who does business for another.
4.—Heaven-sent food.
5.—A place of worship.

U. NO. HOO.

5.—QUERY.

We have all heard of stalactites and stalagmites. Who can describe them, and tell wherein they differ one from the other?

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "A cheerful temper joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty and affliction; convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable."

HAWKEYE.

Answers to Puzzles of Sept. 24.

1.—William Dean Howells.
2.—$1,143.155. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming half-square: Wheat, heat, eat, at, T.
4.—Colon, Solon; arm, arc; dart, tart; cat, cab; vat, hat; rake, lake; house, mouse; limb, lime.
5.—The white streaks on plastered ceilings, often noticed in churches and halls, are always just under beams or joists, the intermediate spaces being darkened by deposits of dust in the air, filtered upward through the porous plaster on the laths; the beams making an obstruction to the passage of air, it did not pass through the plaster under them, and the plaster was not colored. Thus, a plastered ceiling is a strainer for the air constantly passing through it, when the temperature of it is not of the same degree.
6.—Sir Walter Raleigh wrote:
"Passions are likened best to floods and streams;
The shallow murmur, but the deep are dumb."

Chat.

The solution sent by Elfa to his problem answered today is this:

$3,000, at 7% compound interest for three years, equals $3,675.129. Then we have $1 plus $1.07 plus $1.1449 equals $3.2149, which, into $3,675.129, equals $1,143.153, or one payment. This involves present worth and compound interest.

An apology is due Timothy, whose enigma appears today. His letter was overlooked, and put "away back" in a pigeon-hole, and only just came to light, although it was written more than a year ago. The Schoolmistress hopes he will pardon the oversight and come to the Cademy soon again, in token of his forgiveness.

The Schoolmistress thinks her pupils must be shocking pumpkins or digging Lima beans, for the attendance at the 'Cademy was very light, only Helen, U. No. Hoo and A. B. C. answering to roll call.

A. B. C., please send answer and solution to your problem.

The ladies take all the honors this month: Cleo Davis for most new work, and Helen for solutions.

MISS WON JIN LING.

MISS WONG JIN YING (IN THE CENTER). HER ONLY SISTER IS STANDING AT HER LEFT. HER ELDER BR OTHER APPEARS AT THE RIGHT.

Miss Jin Wing is the oldest daughter of the Hon. Wong Kai Kah, vice imperial commissioner of the World's Fair at St. Louis. Wong has taken a house in St. Louis, and will reside there with his family until after the exposition. In a recent issue of The Independent is a record of the daily life of a Chinese young lady of the upper class, as it was described by Miss Jin Wing and interpreted for the interviewer by her father's secretary. The following are extracts from Miss Jin Wing's story:

I was born 13 years ago in Shanghai, China, and have been betrothed since I was 12 years old. I am as yet too young to be married. For five years I shall remain in my father's house, the marriage ceremony taking place when I am 18, or two years after I become of age. In China a girl is of age at 16.

Much of my time I spend in my own room, engaged in my studies or in practicing the accomplishments I must master. I have committed many passages of poetry to memory, for the Chinese consider this a very graceful art, one that surpasses music. I can both recite and compose poetry. The two studies go side by side in a Chinese girl's education. She is taught to begin writing poetry at a very youthful age.

Elegant letter writing is a most desirable accomplishment. When I was very small I was taught to write letters to little girls whom I knew, and to strive to improve continually. Embroidery was also commenced when I was very young. Both of these accomplishments are ranked along with poetry by the Chinese.

I have also taken instruction in playing the lute—a stringed instrument which responds to a very light touch—although, as I have said, we do not consider music as highly as the Americans do.

Ever since I can remember I have seen my parents the first thing in the morning after I arose and made my toilet. It is my duty to go at once to them, to bow before each of them and bid them good morning.

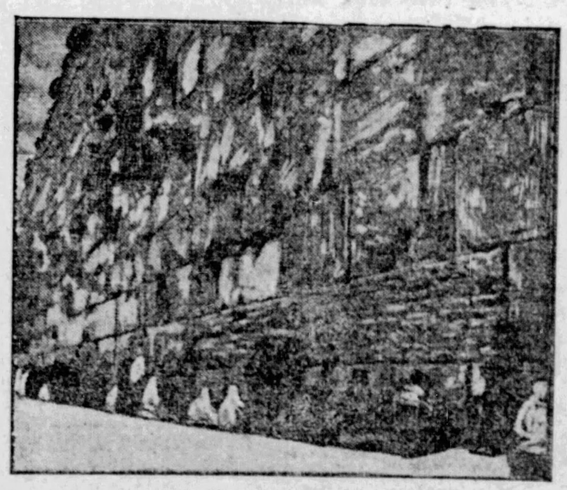
The reason why a Chinese girl is betrothed so long before she is married is, as my parents have explained to me, because the Chinese like to have worldly affairs settled as soon as possible. Parents wish to be sure that whatever may happen to them, their daughter will be taken care of, therefore every family, even the poorest, is anxious to secure a daughter's betrothal just as soon as the family can afford it. In families of the upper class there is no anxiety as to the settlement of a daughter, but marriages are often arranged to cement friendship between two families.

Girls in the upper class in China are taught to rear flowers. We learn the culture of the hundreds of beautiful flowers which bloom in China, particularly the chrysanthemum, the peony and the lotus lily. Often we go out to the ponds and lakes to gather lilies. That is considered a very nice pastime for young ladies. Our education is not regarded as complete unless we know the poetical names of all the flowers, as well as how to take care of them. This is not very difficult, because our recreation is almost always taken in the flower garden.

To rear gold fish is another accomplishment of the Chinese girl.

I have lived in several cities, Shanghai, Canton and Chifoo in China, and in the American city of St. Louis. Neither my sister nor I have bound feet, because when born the fashion was coming in of letting the feet grow to their natural size. But my mother's feet are bound. I wear exactly the same garments which girls of my age wear in China. I have my hair braided in a queue; when I am married it will be rolled in a coil on the top of my head. I have learned some of the American sports. I can play croquet and lawn tennis, and I ride a bicycle

"THE WAILING PLACE."



THE WEEPING WALL OF JERUSALEM.

The Weeping Wall of Jerusalem gets its name because it is there the Jews seem to bring all their woes and weep and pray over their misfortunes.

The six lower ranges of the splendid stones in the wall are attributed to the time of David and Solomon, the next rows may be attributed to Herod, while the upper and smallest date from the Mohammedan period. The part of the great wall which surrounded the temple is called the Wailing Place, because the Jews for a long time past have been in the habit of coming hither—at first once a year on the anniversary of the destruction of Jerusalem (on payment of a heavy tax to the Mussulman authorities), and in more recent days as frequently as they wished—to bewail their past greatness and present dispersion. The Jews of both sexes and all ages arrive from all parts of the world to pray and weep with loud cries, and literally to wash with their tears the sacred stones! On Friday the place is quite full of people from Palestine, Central Asia, India, Europe, and especially from Russia—all praying in the most plaintive tones, beating their breasts, rocking their bodies to and fro, or leaning motionless against the stones, and weeping, weeping, weeping! The famous Russian painter, Verestchagin, has made Solomon's wall, or the Wailing Place, the subject of one of his masterpieces.—The Hesperian.

The Cozy Corner

In the dropped word, quotation contest, the prize is awarded to Miss Flora Culver, Dawn, Missouri, she having the largest per cent. of correct answers. Next in merit was Miss Leanna Powell, of Illinois. Others, who sent above 50 per cent. of correct answers were Gladys Anderson, Iowa; Ethel Bates, Missouri; Sarah Cantwell, Ohio, and Emily Stokes, of Minnesota. These were received up to the date fixed for awarding the prize. Others coming later will be noticed, but cannot be considered with reference to the prize.

A Four-footed Soldier.

When I read the story of "Bick," the dog of war, in a recent number of The Blade, it reminded me of another dog, and I thought perhaps you might like to hear about Bismarck, a dog that seemed to belong to the regular army, when I enlisted at Spokane, Washington.

He was a great favorite with the enlisted men, and knew all of the bugle calls as well as any of them, especially the mess call. He attended all of the drills and often acted as officer of the day by visiting each of the sentries on guard, and was "on guard" himself all of the time.

When he heard the mess call, Bismarck would take his place just outside the mess tent and wait for his rations as regularly as any soldier. As there were 700 men in camp and all of them ready to look out for the "soldier just outside the door," he was never forgotten.

He greatly enjoyed the excitement of the "fire drill," and though he met with many accidents and was once run over by the hose cart, he never failed to be the first at the fire.

He had one other habit that some soldiers have—he would get drunk. He knew when the paymaster came, and stood ready with the men at the bar for his beer. The men would pour some in a pan for him and he would drink it eagerly and get so drunk that he would not be able to walk, but would have to lean up against a post, or fall in the gutter. At such times he was ready to fight anything, or anybody, he met and finally would be obliged to lie down and sleep away his jag.

He was friends with all, but he had a special love for one man—Nelson Anderson, of Company C, and when you would see Anderson you would also see Bismarck. When the call to arms for the Spanish-American war came, we were busy at once packing knapsacks, rolling tents, etc.; Bismarck, who had seen many a practice march, knew as well as any one what was going on and when the train backed into the station to carry us away to Cuba, Bismarck walked into the car with Anderson, as proud as the major. He took a seat close by a window and would bark at all the dogs in the streets and fields as the train passed them. At the stations along the road the platform would be crowded with friends who came to bid us farewell and the dog would be off in the crowd—no one knew where—but as soon as "assembly" was sounded he was one of the first to go up the steps into the car to continue his journey.

About sixty miles southeast of Atlanta, Georgia, the train stopped in the country to clean up and give the men exercise. Of course Bismarck had his "fighting clothes" on and doubtless thought we should see the Spanish very soon, but instead of a Spaniard there jumped from the bushes a "cotton tail."

When we first saw them the dog was about three feet behind the rabbit, both going over the hill like the wind. As we were then ready to go on, cheers and yells were sent after the dog, the assembly was sounded again and again, and the train held as long as possible, and it even stopped after it had started, but in vain, for we never saw Bismarck again.

His loss sent a cold chill over the whole regiment and Anderson was especially affected, saying his Mascot had gone and his bad luck had commenced. Sure enough it had, for at the first battle in which we were engaged, Anderson was shot and instantly killed.—Ex-Soldier.

A "Salt Rising" Conference.

To make the finest bread you ever ate—early in the evening before baking day, scald two tablespoonfuls of corn meal, a pinch of salt and one of sugar with sufficient new milk to make a rather stiff mush. Place this in a warm place until morning. To a pint of boiling water, in which has been scalded a teaspoonful each of salt and sugar and one-third of a teaspoonful of soda, add cold water to make lukewarm and make a thick batter with flour; add the corn meal mush you made the day before, and which will be as light as a feather; place in a covered dish and set in another dish containing warm water. When this is light, add flour to mix stiff, and a bit of shortening the size of a walnut; mold into loaves, and when they have doubled their size, bake in a moderate oven for 25 or 30 minutes. Great care is required that the heat be kept uniform, and not too hot during the process of rising, both with the first and second times. The water in which the "rising" is set should be as warm as the hand will bear comfortably.—"Lelia H.," Ind.

Mrs. Fleming listened attentively to "Lelia," and then told us her method, which differs a very little:

On Friday morning, scald quickly, two-thirds of a teacupful of fresh, sweet milk, adding a teaspoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt and a tablespoonful of corn meal; stir, and let it boil one minute, or till it is a thick gruel, then pour into a cup, cover closely and set it in a warm place till night; stir in another teaspoonful of corn meal and in the morning the "rising" should be very light. Then take a teacupful of hot water and sweet milk enough to cool it so it will not scald the flour, and add one-half teaspoonful soda, a little salt and flour to make a stiff batter, stir in the corn meal rising and put the dish containing the batter into a vessel of warm water and let rise. Sift the flour for your bread, make a hole in the middle and stir the light rising into the flour with a pint of warm, sweet milk, half a teaspoonful of soda and a little salt. Stir this to a thick batter, cover lightly with flour and when this sponge is light, mold into loaves. Mix until smooth, let them rise, and bake for thirty or forty minutes. This recipe will make two large loaves; to make more, use more milk or water. This makes the best kind of bread, and is easy to do when one has learned how. I have used this method for twenty-five years with occasionally a failure, of course, but that is to be expected with any recipe.—M. C. F.

For Sarah Perkins.

First make a warp stripe of such colors as you wish for the border, then a stripe for the ground, or center, then another for the outside stripes, and if these are woven evenly, the stripes will all match when the carpet is sewed together. Always have the weaver make a couple of inches of plain warp at the end of what will be one stripe of carpet; this will hem down better than if the rags were woven clear to the edge.—"Vernie Grant," Mo.

CHILDREN'S TEETH.

These little teeth should be kept clean and filled just as carefully as permanent teeth. One of the most obvious reasons is to spare a tiny child any unnecessary pain. One sleepless night spent in the care of a suffering child with the toothache is more than enough to convince a mother. Filling the tiny cavities that a dentist finds in such teeth does not give a child pain. The bit of soft filling stops the decay, and the tooth is thus kept in its position in the jaw until thrust out by nature. A child's first tooth should not be pulled until it fairly drops at the touch. If it is taken from the jaw before the permanent tooth is well formed, the jaw shrinks. When the permanent tooth appears, being larger than its predecessor, it does not find the proper room which growth of the jaw would otherwise give, and the results are those ugly overlappings so disfiguring, so painful and so costly to remedy. A large well-curved jaw is the first preparation for handsome teeth, but the size of the jaw is not within the scope of parental care. The best that can be done is not to decrease its size by untimely removal of the teeth. The new tooth absorbs a part of material for its own use from the small roots of the first one. Any one who has looked at the entire absence of roots on a first, shell-like tooth which drops out by nature's push will recognize this, and readily understand that to have pulled the tooth too soon would have robbed the new tooth of its needed material and made it just so much less strong and healthy. Watch the child's teeth and have them regularly inspected by a competent dentist.—Harper's Bazar.

How Rose Valente Achieved A Fortune

An Interesting Story of How a Young Woman Succeeded in Business — A Chance for Others To Do So Too.

A young lady of Medina, N. Y., has recently had an experience which has made her envied by all her friends. She is Miss Rose Valente, of 142 Center street. A reporter today asked her for the facts. She modestly refused to discuss the matter, and simply handed him the following letter which she wrote to a prominent educator and which fully explains her story: "I write you this letter as a statement

MISS ROSE VALENTE.

of my success after taking your instruction in bookkeeping and to inform you how pleased I am with the position you secured for me.

"When I first wrote to you, I had no idea that bookkeeping could be learned so thoroughly and so easily by correspondence. My friends laughed at the idea, and I had always thought it necessary to attend a business college to learn bookkeeping, but such is positively not the case. I devoted from one-half hour to an hour to the study each evening, and in three weeks' time I had a much better knowledge of bookkeeping than the average student who attends a business college during the same period. I know this to be true because I questioned a young man who was taking a course in a first-class business college, and he did not begin to have the practical information I had.

"As soon as I finished the course, I accepted a position that you gave me. I went to work with a great deal of nervousness. After the first day this passed away because I quickly found out that the practical hints which you taught me enabled me to take hold at once, and by the second week I had charge of a set of books which would stagger many experienced bookkeepers. The fact that my employer has raised my salary twice within the past three months is the best proof that my work has been satisfactory. I advise any one who anticipates taking a course in bookkeeping to take your course. It would be impossible for any one to attend a business college and get the same attention that you give your students. I have learned that if one attends a business college, he is filled full of a lot of fancy theories that amount to nothing when he begins practical work. Your course covers the entire field. When I accepted this position I seemed to have just exactly the knowledge I required.

"The advantage in taking a course by correspondence is that when you wish to refer to it, you always have it handy, while in taking a personal course you must depend upon memory. During the first few days I was compelled to refer to the course. After I did this a few times, I had no trouble.

"I enclose an express money order to pay my tuition. I offer you certainly a fair one, as I should like to know the business college that will allow its students to pay their tuition after the college places them in a position. They do not do this.

"You must pardon me if I appear too enthusiastic, but several of my friends treated this matter as a joke when I decided to take it up, and the joke is now on them. Had I gone to a business college I would not be through yet, and would have spent a great deal. As it now stands, I have a nice position, and did not have to pay a cent for instruction until you placed me in a position.

"Again thanking you for what you have done for me, I am very gratefully yours,

"ROSE R. VALENTE."

Our free book, "How To Succeed in Business," started Miss Valente on the road to success. It tells you how you can learn bookkeeping and pay your tuition after we place you in a position. It tells you about the most wonderful system of accounting ever discovered. It contains information that, more than anything else, will help you succeed in life.

We have a limited number of these books that will be sent absolutely free to ambitious persons who sincerely desire to better their position and add to their income. Send us your name and address on a postal card today and receive the book by return post. Address Commercial Correspondence Schools, 370, Schools Bldgs., Rochester, N. Y.

VISITING CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 30.—Major General Sir Ian Hamilton, quartermaster general of the imperial war office, who was closely identified with the first Canadian contingent to South Africa, reached Ottawa last night. He was received

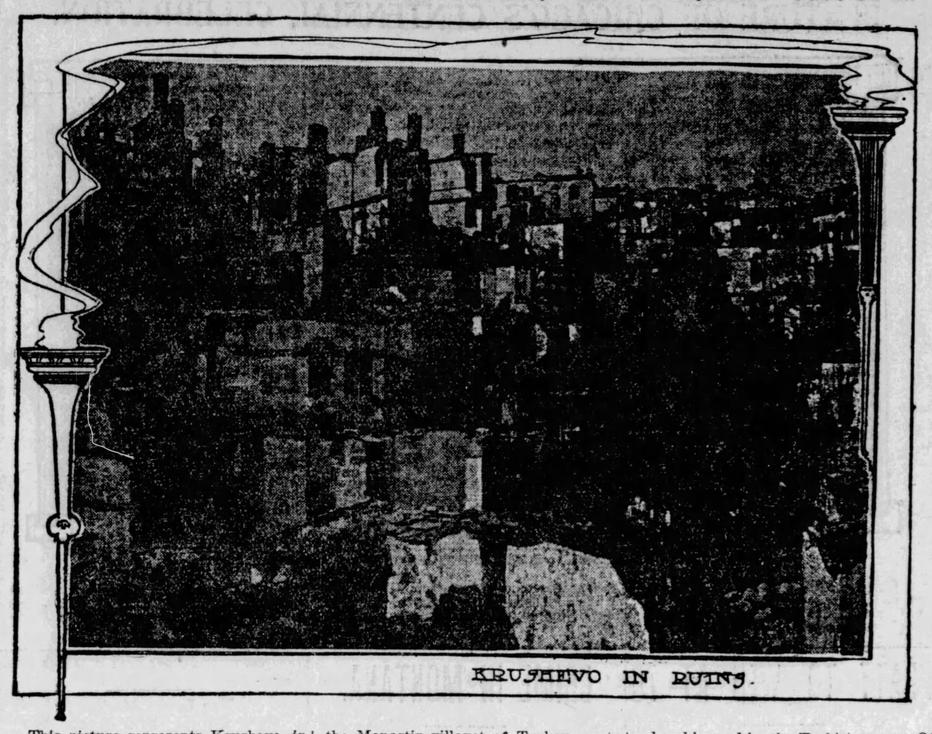
SIR IAN HAMILTON.

by the Canadian veterans of the South African war, many of whom served under him. Sir Ian went to Rideau Hall, where he will be the guest of Lord Minto during his stay in the city.

Herr Hildebrand Resigns.

Berlin, Oct. 3.—Herr Hildebrand, the Socialist member of the reichstag, for Stuttgart, and a "revisionist," has resigned.

SCENE OF FRIGHTFUL MASSACRE BY TURKISH TROOPS.



KRUSHEVO IN RUINS.

This picture represents Krushevo, in its sack and destruction, the correspond pied two days. The houses, being const the soldiers soon desisted from the work mountain torrent flows through the tow gitives found refuge beneath the arches, to look out they were fired on by the Tu the Monastir villayet of Turkey, captu ent of the London Times says: "The pl ructed of stone and roofed with large sl of incendiarism and devoted themselve n, crossed at various points by low stone where they lay for three days in the wa red and burned by the Turkish troops. Of undering and burning of the town occu abs of slate, did not burn readily, and s exclusively to massacre and pillage. A bridges. During the massacre many fu ter without food. When they ventured

TURKS FIRED ON TURKS

Battle With Insurgents Resulted in Disaster.

Sofia, Oct. 6.—Details of the fighting at Kittkar, near Kratovo (38 miles from Uskub), October 1 and October 2, have reached the revolutionary headquarters here. The battle was waged for 36 hours. The Turks found it impossible to dislodge the band of 80 insurgents from their strong position, and brought up two cannon. The shots, however, went over the insurgents and wrought havoc among the Turks on the other side of the position. The insurgents ultimately escaped. The Turkish losses are variously estimated at from 60 to 250 men killed or wounded. The political situation today is not regarded over-favorably.

THE BALKAN POLICY.

Vienna, Oct. 3.—M. Sawinsky, Foreign Minister Lamsdorff's secretary, has issued a statement regarding the result of the conference in Austria, between Count Lamsdorff and Count Goluchowski, the Austrian-Hungarian foreign minister, from which it appears that they reached a determination that the two powers shall continue the Balkan policy arranged last winter. The program for reform in Macedonia, that has been drawn up, has however, been essentially extended and elaborated.

The secretary characterized the statement that Russia had demanded the free passage of her ships through the Dardanelles as being quite incorrect, and added that the ministers' conference included the whole area of the European near east, with the exception of Old Albania, and gave repeated evidence of entire accord in the views of Count Lamsdorff and Count Goluchowski, that in consequence of the agreement, the powers need not fear war between Turkey and Bulgaria, nor any great difficulty in the execution of the reform.

REFORMS IN MACEDONIA.

Paris, Oct. 5.—It is the expectation in official quarters here that the Russian-Austro-Hungarian note to Turkey will soon have practical result in the creation of the foreign consuls in Macedonia and other disturbed districts as a council of administration to carry out the reformatory plans of the powers.

The foreign office is gratified at the presentation of the Russo-Austrian note as it fully takes into consideration the wishes of France and Great Britain. Therefore the note may be said to be expressive of the desires not only of Russia and Austria but of all the European powers. The organization of a council of the foreign consuls is already under consideration.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS

Sofia, Oct. 2.—The Macedonian revolutionary headquarters assert that they have positive information that the whole Christian population of the town of Mehomia (Razalog), province of Zeres, was massacred September 28, with the exception of ten men who escaped with the news.

Mehomia is an important town and the seat of the local government. The population was about equally divided between Turks and Bulgarians. The latter numbered 3,200 persons.

According to the fugitives, when the general rising was declared in the Razalog district on Sunday, the Turkish troops in the Pirin mountains hurried to Mehomia and surrounded the town, rendering the escape of the Christians impossible. The Bulgarian population were prepared to join in the rising, several insurgents' agents being in the Bulgarian quarter of the town at the time. Desperate fighting occurred in the streets, bombs and dynamite being freely used. After fighting for five or six hours the Turks gained the upper hand and proceeded to massacre every Bulgarian they encountered.

TRIED TO GO OVER.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Oct. 5.—John Phillips, 55 years old, a saloonkeeper at Leicestershire, attempted suicide by throwing himself over Niagara Falls yesterday. He is placed under arrest.

Phillips waded into the rapids. The water was above his knees when he slipped and his body was swept towards the brink, 150 feet distant. He floated head first towards the falls and was carried 35 or 40 feet, when his body was caught by a counter current and carried in toward shore.

In the meantime a woman who was with him screamed for help. Several men ran down stream to a spot where a big log extended into the river. A man named Arnold, a friend of Phillips, crawled out as far as he could on this log and when Phillips was swept in shore by the eddy, he managed to catch his clothing. A living chain was formed and Arnold and his burden were drawn to shore.

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

JAPAN FOOLING EUROPE

Occupation of Corea Is a Deal With Russia.

Paris, Oct. 6.—Official advices show that the Japanese fleet is in the harbor of Ma-San-Pho (south of Corea). No troops have yet been landed.

It is accepted as practically settled that Russia will not evacuate parts of Manchuria October 8, the date fixed for the evacuation. The Russian ambassador to Japan, Baron de Rosen, having plenary powers, is now negotiating with the foreign minister at Tokio, and there is reason to believe that the possible basis of a solution of the difficulty, having some prospect of adoption, is Russia conceding Japan a foothold in Corea.

Paris, Oct. 1.—According to reliable information received here Japan has decided to send two regiments of infantry to Corea. This is regarded in authoritative quarters as being a most important step, as affecting Russo-Japanese relations and as likely to accentuate the possibilities of a war crisis. Japan's decision is considered to be directly related to Russia's proposition to evacuate Manchuria, October 8. It is now accepted in the highest quarters that this evacuation is impossible of accomplishment, as China has not signed the terms on which Russia conditioned her evacuation.

The advices received show that China inclines to continue the present Russian status in Manchuria rather than commit herself to finally signing the proposed agreement. In view of these conditions Japan's decision to send troops to Corea is regarded as being a most significant step.

The advices further show that the war spirit in Japan has materially augmented during the last fortnight.

Paris, Oct. 5.—The Russian government has made it known that Japan's mobilization of troops for transportation to Corea does not up to today constitute an unfriendly act against Russia. At the same time the Russian government is being kept fully advised as to the extent and nature of Japan's military and naval mobilization. It appears from these official sources that Japan thus far has embarked three divisions of troops and the Japanese fleet is now between Chemulpo and Fusan. The ships continue under steam, but nothing is known beyond this concerning their purposes.

Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan, has returned to Tokio after an extended conference at Port Arthur last week with Admiral Alexieff, who was recently designated to assume supreme control of Russian interests in the far east. The results of this conference are not known.

GRAFTING IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—"If I could fire all the men I suspect of 'grafting' they would be jumping out of every window in the city hall.

"This hall is full of 'graft,' big and little—I know it, but can't prove it.

"I've got eighteen months left and I'll get some of them yet."

With these and other frank declarations, Mayor Harrison has expressed himself on the subject of municipal service. He asserted that his hands were tied; that convincing proof could not be secured to establish guilt, but that in the remaining months of his administration some means would be found to clean out a number of departments.

Suspicions were not proofs, the mayor said, and proofs were necessary to discharge a man under the civil service laws. He declared it to be an impossibility to get sufficient evidence in many known cases.

The police department, he said, was full of suspected cases of corruption. Wholesale removals would be the result if the power to discharge without question were in his hands.

WANTS MORE POWER.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—The interstate commerce commission, with a view of obtaining further powers than are conferred upon it by law at present, has issued a circular, through its executive committee, to the various commercial and mercantile exchanges of the country, calling attention to the need of further legislation to make its work effective. The circular declares that the Elkins bill, "contains no provision for the prevention of unjust discrimination in tariff rates between different localities or sections, or in the classification of freight, or between car load and less than carload rates, nor for protection against the continuance of rates unreasonable in themselves."

The aim of the committee is to secure the authority prescribed in the first section of the bill for the purpose of correcting the alleged abuses.

Interesting Discovery.

Columbus, O., Oct. 2.—W. C. Mills, curator of the museum of the Ohio State university, has made a discovery that will be sure to attract the attention of archaeologists everywhere. In examining some human remains found in a recent excavation, which he directed, he discovered that two front teeth in a human jawbone, which seemed to be the natural teeth, were in fact the teeth of a deer which had been artificially inserted. He doubts that the substitution was the work of prehistoric dentists, but is inclined to believe that this particular jawbone was used after the death of its original owner as an ornament and it was then that the deer teeth were set in the place of some that were probably missing.

THE SOO FAILURE.

Statement Made to the Stockholders of the Company.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—A statement prepared for the stockholders of the Consolidated Lake Superior company, was issued today by John G. Carruth, receiver, in which he says:

"The sale of the property of the company pledged with Speyer & Co., of New York, for the loan of $5,000,000, was to take place today, but upon urgent request has been postponed until October 8 at 12 o'clock. It is necessary that $250,000 should be immediately paid into the Equitable Trust company of Philadelphia, being an assessment of 50 cents on share of stock. The amount paid will be upon the assumption of the adoption of the following plan of reorganization, which, it is believed, has been generally approved:

"To be retired by means of an underwriting open to all stockholders $8,000,000. This sum will repay the Speyer loan, the floating indebtedness of the company, all expenses of reorganization and leave about $1,000,000 for working capital; the underwriters to reorganize a new corporation with $40,000,000 capital, which corporation will take over all the property of the company under proper legal proceedings. The new corporation will issue $10,000,000 first mortgage bonds of which the underwriters will receive $7,143,000, and which bonds it is proposed shall be issued by the Algona Central and Hudson Bay Railroad company to be secured also by deposits of stocks and bonds of all the subsidiary companies. The unused $2,857,000 of such bonds to remain in the treasury for the future use of the company. The bonds taken by underwriters are to be offered to all the stockholders at 70, with a stock bonus of 30 per cent. Stock in the new company will be offered to each stockholder upon making a cash payment at reasonable times of $3 per share for old stock surrendered to the underwriters. One share of stock in the new company will be given for two shares of preferred stock of the old company, and one share of new stock for four shares of common stock of the old company."

Five Pleaded Guilty.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 6.—The rioters who were arrested in the Canadian Soo a week ago, were tried yesterday, and with the exception of Denes, pleaded guilty. Leonard Lavergne, Baptiste Roseon, Albert Robinson, Frank Lalon, Edouard Gleason and Fred Winer were fined $25 or two months in jail for assault. Moise Dupont was fined $25 for riot, as was also Andrew Denes. The court held the company was much to blame in aggravating the riot by firing from the windows, and ordering the hose turned upon the men.

IMPORTANT OPINION.

Columbus, O., Oct. 2.—In a letter answering an inquiry from the clerk of courts of Ashland county, Special Counsel Bennett, of attorney general's office, stated this morning that he coincided with the last assistant attorney general of United States in hi opinion that probate courts have no jurisdiction in naturalization cases. Mr. Bennett says he is of this opinion for the reason that probate courts are not such courts as are described in Section 2165 of the revised statutes of the United States.

CHICAGO'S CANAL.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Chicago's city council is preparing to attack the validity of the act creating Chicago's $40,000,000 drainage canal. The finance committee of the council has formally advised Corporation Counsel Tolman to bring an action in the supreme court of the state next week. A threatened depletion of the city's water fund, with a possible deficit is the moving force behind the aldermen, and the act of the last legislature by which the suburb of Cicero was added to the sanitary district has caused the trouble.

By the provisions of that act, Chicago will be required to furnish the residents of Cicero water at four cents per 1,000 gallons, while its own citizens pay ten cents. The aldermen say it would mean the expenditure of $350,000 to extend the mains and $100,000 to erect a new pumping station, and that water would be supplied at less than cost.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—A merry party composed of a dozen persons, was run down by a passenger train last night at Sharon Hill, seven miles south of this city on the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad, killing five and injuring three others.

The accident occurred in front of the Sharon Hill station, while the party was waiting for a train. There had been a family reunion at the Farran home, and several members of the Farran family had accompanied the guests to the station. The Lamokin in accommodation, for which the party was waiting, usually passes the station on the fourth track. This was known to some of the party, and when the train was heard coming in the distance, nearly every one passed over to the third freight track. Before any one could give a warning, the accommodation train came rapidly down the third track, and plowed into the group.

The engineer tried to stop his train before it struck the party, but he was unable to do so until it had gone several hundred feet past the station.

TILLMAN'S TRIAL.

The Murderer of Editor Gonzales Fighting for Life.

Lexington, S. C., Oct. 2.—The reading of editorials from the State was concluded, and shortly after the trial of James H. Tillman, for the murder of Editor Gonzales, was resumed today. F. C. Withers, an employe of the state, testified thath e assisted N. G. Gonzales into the office of the State from the street, after the shooting. He was asked if he saw any weapon in the garments of Mr. Gonzales at that time and replied that he did not.

Dr. W. J. Wallace testified that he was in the office of the State with N. G. Gonzales after the shooting, and that Gonzales said to him that he was fatally shot.

L. G. Wood, of the editorial staff of the State, said he saw no weapons in the garments taken off Mr. Gonzales in the State office, and that he never saw a pistol in the editorial rooms of the State.

M. C. Wallace, an employe of the State, said he removed the overcoat from Editor Gonzales when he was carried into the State office after the shooting, and that he saw no weapons in the pockets of the coat.

C. J. Terrell, editor of a newspaper in Florence county, was asked by Solicitor Thurmond, if he ever heard Tillman make any threats. He replied that he was walking along the street of Edgefield with Col. Tillman in the early summer of 1902, he thought it was, and that he (Tillman) said:

"He was going to run for governor, and if Gonzales attacked him he was going down there and kill him, and I think he said like a dog." On cross-examination the witness was asked if it was a fact that he had not made the statement he made today when application was made for bail for the defendant. He said he had not. The witness was questioned by counsel for the defense as to his personal feelings against the defendant and as to an editorial he had written concerning the shooting. He said he had never written a line in his paper denouncing the defendant as an individual.

Dr. C. L. Adams testified to a conversation he said he had with the defendant during the campaign in which he said he told Mr. Tillman that if he wished to be governor of South Carolina, he would have to fight Gonzales, to which he said the defendant replied:

"That won't do because I am the lieutenant governor and will be at peace."

The witness testified that Mr. Tillman made the furthet statement:

"You boys need not worry. By——I'll snuff his life with this," the witness adding, "pulling his pistol from his grip."

Continuing the witness said, the defendant said among other things:

"I'll make it the ——— tragedy that ever happened in South Carolina."

On cross-examination he said he judged the relations between the defendant and Mr. Gonzales to be unfriendly. He said he supported and voted for Tillman for governor.

The witness testified to further statements which he said Tillman made. He said Col. Tillman was loved by the men of his regiment in the Spanish war. The witness was a member of the regiment.

G. E. Leffarge was put on the stand to identify a map showing the intersection of Main and Gervas streets in Columbia.

Lexington, N. C., Oct. 3.—When the trial of J. H. Tillman was resumed today, Judge Gary announced that an adjournment would be taken at 1:30 p. m. today until 10 a. m. Tuesday. A. G. Lamote, of Columbia, the first witness, said he was standing on Main street in Columbia on the afternoon of January 15, near the corner of Gervais street and on the transfer station side, with his back toward the corner. The witness said he heard a sharp report. He said when he turned and looked toward the corner he saw Mr. Gonzales going toward that corner. He said he saw Mr. Tillman toward the outer edge of the pavement. He said he did not see a weapon in Mr. Tillman's hands until the defendant subsequently turned around so as to expose his right hand.

C. M. Lind, of Columbia, said he was walking on the left side of Main street, going to his dinner, on January 15, and when he was just south of the transfer station he saw Mr. Gonzales walking ahead of him going toward the state house.

Continuing, he said: "When I got about the front of the billboard next to the transfer office, I just saw Mr. Tillman throw up his arm and shoot just that way (indicating). I did not see where he drew his pistol from."

He said that a man whom he afterward learned to be Senator Talbird jumped between them and said: "This thing must stop."

Gonzales, he said, turned and walked toward the corner.

On cross-examination, he said Mr. Tillman had on a dark greyish-brown overcoat.

A. F. Schiedemann, who was present at the time of the shooting, said he heard a shot and saw Mr. Tillman with a pistol in his hand. He said he heard the defendant say:

"I received your message.

He then described the movements of the defendant and Mr. Gonzales. The witness said he did not think Mr. Tillman backed off the pavement, but that he turned and walked away. The defendant, he said, raised the pistol again, but did not point it at Gonzales.

ARMIES GET A REST

Light Drills the Order of the Day at West Point Camp.

Camp Young, West Point, Ky., Oct. 6.—After the exhausting work of the past two days the troops here received with satisfaction the announcement that light drills would be all that was required of them today. The soldiers spent much time in putting themselves and their accoutrements in order for the division review in which 10,000 men will participate tomorrow. Gov. Beckham and his staff will be present and thousands of other visitors are expected.

The field hospital corps has received orders to proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., Sunday for the maneuvers there.

POSTAL FRAUDS.

New York, Oct. 3.—Isaac S. McGiehan and George H. Huntington of the Columbus Supply Company, appeared before United States Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday to answer to indictments charging them with having conspired with August W. Machen, to defraud the government through the sale of the large iron mailing boxes used by the postal department and made formal announcement through their counsel that they would make no demand for an examination in this district but would go to Washington without further ceremony. Judge Hold of the United States district court then signed the order authorizing their removal to Washington and they were released on $5,000 bail each, to appear before the criminal branch of the district court in Washington whenever their case is called.

For Eastern Mails.

Paris, Oct. 2.—It is expected by the French postal officials that the American postoffice authorities will take advantage of the opening of the trans-Siberian railroad to expedite the Far Eastern mails. The French have just inaugurated a service saving 20 days.

POLITICAL CHAOS.

Balfour Selects a Cabinet, but Party Is Split.

London, Oct. 6.—Late last night Premier Balfour made known the composition of his new cabinet and at the same time made public the surprising information that he had been deserted almost at the last moment by the Duke of Devonshire, as lord president of the council. Had he remained the government might possibly have survived another parliamentary session by avoiding legislation dealing with the fiscal problem, but with him goes the support of the strong party of Liberal Unionists in the country.

Mr. Balfour's new ministry affords a measure of the enormous difficulty he has had to contend with in the task of reconstruction and its composition seems to indicate that the premier himself can have little belief of its durability. The most sanguine supporters of the government express the smallest hopes of such an administration living many months and the prevalent idea is that there will be a general election before parliament reassembles.

The new cabinet is composed as follows:

Mr. Brodrick, formerly secretary for war, succeeds Lord George Hamilton as secretary for India.

Austen Chamberlain, postmaster general, succeeds Mr. Ritchie as chancellor of the exchequer.

Alfred Lyttelton, recorder of Oxford, succeeds Joseph Chamberlain as secretary for the colonies.

H. O. Arnold-Forster, secretary to the admiralty, succeeds Mr. Brodrick as secretary for war.

Graham Murray, lord advocate of Scotland, succeeds Lord Balfour of Burleigh as secretary for Scotland.

Lord Stanley, financial secretary of the war office, succeeds Austen Chamberlain as postmaster general.

The resignation of the duke of Devonshire, which is the most dramatic incident of the present crisis, was written immediately after Mr. Balfour's speech at Sheffield last week and provoked an extraordinary reply from the premier that is the subject of universal surprise and comment. Mr. Balfour's charge of breach of faith is regarded as unjustified, although it is generally admitted that it is difficult to understand why the duke did not resign when Mr. Ritchie and the others seceded.

No successor has yet been appointed to the duke of Devonshire and several minor government offices still remain vacant. One consequence of the duke's retirement is extremely unfortunate for the government. It will bring the leadership of the house of lords to the unpopular Lord Lansdowne.

Of the new appointments the most surprising is that of the Honorable Alfred Lyttelton as secretary for the colonies. Mr. Lyttelton is a man of acknowledged ability and a good speaker, but he has had no ministerial experience whatsoever. He is better known to the colonies as a cricketer than as a politician. He was also for fifteen years the champion tennis player and has won international football honors. Alfred Lyttelton is related to Mr. Balfour by marriage. He has been twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Sir Charles Tennant and his second is a daughter of Archibald Balfour. He is a cousin of Herbert Gladstone and his brother, Sir Neville Lyttelton, is commander of the forces in South Africa. Mr. Lyttelton presided over the commission sent to South Africa to deal with the boer claims and he also took a prominent part in the Reid Newfoundland arbitration.

There is no disguising the fact that a large rent in the party unity has been caused by the resignation of the Duke of Devonshire, the chief author of Liberal-Unionist party, and that it was amply recognized by Mr. Balfour's letter acknowledging the receipt of his resignation.

The duke's action, however, seems to have aroused the same fighting spirit in Mr. Balfour which enabled him to triumph over difficulties in the eighties, when the whole of Ireland was in arms against him, and there are not lacking those who foretell that he will again come out on top and prevent the collapse of his government. The general consensus of opinion hardly expects the government to remain in power, even for a single session, and all the political parties are preparing for an early dissolution of parliament. It was rumored today that the Marquis of Londonderry, president of the board of education, may follow the Duke of Devonshire into retirement.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CANVASS

He Starts Out to Convert Voters to His Tariff Views.

Birmingham, Eng., Oct. 6.—Joseph Chamberlain set out from here this morning on his fiscal campaign, amid every demonstration of good will from his fellow-townsmen. Hundreds gathered at the railroad station and alternately sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and shouted "Good Old Joey" and "The Country's With You." Vain appeals were made for a speech, but the only expressed opinion that could be extracted from the former secretary for the colonies was in reply to congratulations on the appointment of his son, Austen, as chancellor of the exchequer when Mr. Chamberlain admitted that there were a "lot of difficulties before the party," but he thought they would "get through with them all right."

Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Endicott, her mother; Miss Chamberlain and Austen Chamberlain accompanied the former secretary. The two latter will escort Mrs. Endicott to Liverpool, where she will embark on the Cunard line steamer Saxonia for Boston today. Mrs. Chamberlain accompanies her husband on his speech-making tour, which begins at Glasgow today.

DISTILLERY EXPLOSION.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 3.—An awful catastrophe occurred at the plant of the Corning Distilling company, in the extreme south end of the city at 9 o'clock this morning, when one of the immense cookers, in the main building, exploded with a deafening report, killing several of the employes, maiming many more, and completely wrecking that portion of the distillery.

Four alarms were immediately sent for the entire fire department, and patrol wagons and ambulances were hurriedly summoned. Fortunately the wreckage did not take fire and the firemen immediately assisted the distillery employes who had escaped, in the rescue of their less fortunate fellow workmen.

The cooker is a steel contrivance about 20 feet in diameter and 80 feet in length, used in cooking the mashes. It is thought a vacuum was formed, and when the steam was turned on, the explosion followed.

The cooker was hurled through the north wall of the four-story structure, a distance of 250 feet. The entire north wall of the distillery was blown down, and the south and east walls were also badly damaged. The wreckage was distributed all over the neighborhood.

The distillery people estimate their financial loss at fully $75,000 and it will be some weeks before the plant can be repaired sufficiently to resume operations.

Miles Won't Run.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—A despatch to the Record-Herald from Dallas, Texas, says: General Nelson A. Miles made this statement last night: "I am not a candidate for any office and don't expect to be —not even for President of the United States or governor of Texas."

Save Your Daughter

Miss Lizzie H. Thompson

No. 185 West 88th Street,
New York City, N. Y., April 8, 1903.

Wine of Cardui has been a blessing to my home. I have often found that it was a great relief when I was weary or in pain, but I am especially grateful for what it did for our daughter and only child. I noticed that her menses were tardy and she suffered with headaches and giddiness, heaviness in the abdomen and about the loins. This seriously interfered with her studies and she had to discontinue several of them.

A visitor calling on me and discussing the matter suggested that I give her a course of your Wine of Cardui as it had relieved her daughter of a similar trouble. After my daughter had used it for five weeks I found a great improvement in her looks, health and behavior, in fact she was a different girl. The flow became regular and we have not had any difficulty since.

Lizzie H. Thompson

Treasurer, Rathbone Memorial Association.

WINE of CARDUI

Here the menstrual function had not been properly started and the unnatural condition was making the young girl an invalid. The headaches and giddiness, indicated something more than a mere temporary ailment. They were symptoms of a functional weakness which would become more and more aggravated as years went by. But Mrs. Thompson was ready to take advice for her daughter's welfare and she gave the little sufferer Wine of Cardui and now she is a well young woman.

If your daughter is sickly and frequently ailing the letter of this good mother contains the best advice you can follow.

Wine of Cardui is the menstrual regulator that cures nine cases out of every ten. Young girls, mothers and aged women find this tonic indispensable.

All druggists sell $1.00 bottles Wine of Cardui.

SURRENDER OF GEN. OLA

Officers in Philippines Escape With Stolen Steamer.

Manila, Oct. 6.—George Forman, chief inspector, and C. J. Johnson, constabulary supply officer, both stationed at Missamis, Manadao, whose accounts were under investigation, took $6,000 from the safe, seized a steamer and started for Borneo. Running short of coal they stopped a native vessel and took from her a new supply. A steamer has been sent to Borneo to intercept the fugitives.

Gen. Ola, leader of the insurgent armies in the province of Albay, Luzon, continues to turn over the guns of his command to the American authorities and seven hundred men and one hundred guns were captured. At the time of the surrender Ola's men were in rags, hungry and covered with sores. He has promised to help the authorities to capture Toleno and Laria, the insurgent leaders still at large. Gen. Allen says he promised to grant immunity to Ola.

Bishop Doherty, the first American clerical dignitary appointed for the islands, has just arrived here. An enthusiastic welcome was extended to him by the Filipinos and the Spanish American residents.

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING.

Oxford, O., Oct. 2.—Five men were seriously injured and one narrowly escaped lynching several times as the result of last evening's riot at this place.

Those injured are:

John Woodruff, marshal of Oxford, believed to be fatally shot.

Jacob Manrod, deputy marshal, seriously shot in the back and in the shoulder.

Ernest Jotten, a country schoolteacher of Monroe, O., believed to be fatally shot in the abdomen.

Louis Spivey, of Wagonville, Ky., seriously shot in the back and breast.

Joseph Spivey, skull fractured by stone, also of Wagonville, Ky.

The Spivey brothers were visiting Edward Richardson, of Billingsville, Ind., just across the state line from Oxford. The three came here to attend the annual street fair and farmers' exposition. The town was filled with strangers when these three men began carousing in a saloon. They pulled their revolvers on the bartender who ejected them and then they proceeded to raise more trouble in other saloons. When Marshal Woodruff undertook to arrest them, he was mortally shot. A fusilade of bullets in the crowded streets followed the shooting of the marshal. Deputy Marshal Manrod was shot twice when he took the place of his chief. During this fusilade in the street Ernest Jotten, while returning from his school to his boarding house, was struck in the abdomen by a stray bullet and he is now in a critical condition.

After the shooting the three men ran in different directions with crowds after each one, and each was hit in the head with stones thrown by those pursuing them. Louis Spivey was shot by a citizen. The excitement was intense when the three men were finally lodged in jail after running a mile from the scene of the shooting. Edward Richardson was dismissed after it was shown that he had nothing to do with the shooting, and was only accompanying the Spivey brothers.

The crowds that had been pursuing the three men in different directions finally concentrated about the jail and battered down the door and took Joseph Spivey out to lynch him. There possibly never was such an experience of any one in the hands of a mob as his. He was hauled from place to place with a rope about his neck and swung up three different times and yet escaped with his life.

In their haste the mob did not pinion his arms or his legs and he managed to use them so as to prevent strangulation the first time he was hung. At another time he was let down so that he might write a farewell letter to his wife and children, and at another time some one cut the rope.

Before the mob finally succeeded in hanging him until he was dead, the officers grabbed him and rushed him off to the city prison, where the mob was held at bay for some time and finally order enough was secured for speeches to be made by ex-Mayor Flannagan, Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Potter and the brother of Marshal Woodruff.

While the speeches were being delivered the officers spirited the Spivey brothers into the cellar of the jail and thence out through a coal shute and made good their escape with them to the Butler county jail at Hamilton, O., a distance of fifteen miles. The mob then finding that it had been beaten dispersed and the village was quiet during the latter part of the night.

EDWARDS' BICENTENARY.

Stockbridge, Conn., Oct. 5.—The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jonathan Edwards, the greatest theologian of this country in the eighteenth century, was publicly celebrated here today. The celebration related to Edwards' service to both theology and philosophy. The principal address was delivered by Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court.

Gen. Johnson Dead.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 5.—General Bradley T. Johnson died today at Rock Castle, Goochland county, the residence of his son. He was a native of Maryland, and at the outbreak of the civil war cast his fortunes with the Confederacy. He rose to his high rank in the Confederate army, by reason of gallantry, and was prominent in Richmond and state politics for some time after the war.

MT. M'KINLEY.

Attempt Failed to Reach Its Summit.

New York, Oct. 3.—An attempt made by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, the well known explorer, to scale Mount McKinley in Alaska, has failed. Dr. Cook, accompanied by two or three other men, among them a Columbian University student, left this city several months ago and no news of the expedition had been received until today when the following cablegram signed by the leader of the party was received by the Associated Press:

"Valdez, Alaska, Oct. 2.—The assault upon Mount McKinley resulted in our making an altitude of 11,000 feet on the southwestern side. At this point we were stopped by an impassable granite slope which extended 5,000 feet above us. We searched the entire western side of the mountains for a route to the summit which might offer a prospect of success, but no opportunity was found and the ascent from the western slope seems practically impossible. On September 4, signs of winter already were far advanced, and although we should have liked to search the northwestern ridge as well as Muldrow glacier, the rapidly advancing season forced us on to a point where we could get out of the country without our horses. Therefore, it was decided to cross the McKinley range at the first northerly break in the mountain.

"Our previous travels had been over the trail made by the geological survey expedition under Brooks last year, but now we traveled over unknown territory, marching about forty-five miles northward and swinging eastward in the mountains at every available opportunity. We crossed the divide September 9 over a new pass at an elevation of 6,000 feet and camped in the valley of Chulitna. Our aim was to reach the eastern slope of Mount McKinley, and on our way out, if the season permitted, to make another attack from that side.

"A forced march was made down the Chulitna, it being necessary to ford and swim the river many times, but we were compelled to abandon our horses and build rafts 20 miles north of a great glacier. The latter afforded the first easterly route to the great mountain peak. We explored it and made a rapid examination of the eastern slope, but the rapidly approaching winter would not permit of another attempt to climb the mountain, and with much regret we were forced to take to our rafts September 21 and to seek the headwaters of Cook Inlet, which lay 100 miles to the south. Before us was a journey of 60 miles down the Chulitna river, of which nothing was known as to the possibility of navigation on a raft. Considerable apprehension was felt on this score, but the river proved navigable and the expedition reached Tyrone in six days.

"The net result of the expedition was a march of 600 miles with horses, nearly four hundred miles of the voyage in boats and rafts, the exploration of a good deal of new territory, the discovery of several mountains, glaciers and rivers. The summit of Mount McKinley was not possible for us, but the members of the expedition feel that we did all possible in the short working season of an Alaskan summer. Every member of the party has enjoyed good health and will return directly to the United States."

Dr. Cook was accompanied on his trip by Ralph Shinwald, of Columbia University, and Robert Dunn.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5.—The committee on ceremonies has received letters from a number of military institutions announcing that they will be represented at the World's Fair a week or ten days by cadet corps. The Kansas Wesleyan College at Salina, Kan., will send 100 cadets; St. John's Military school, of Salina, Kan., its full cadet corps, in June; University of Tennessee, a cadet battalion, and the Culver Military Academy, of Indiana, a corps of 225 cadets.

The Niagara Falls Cadet Corps, of Niagara Falls, Ont.; West Texas Military Academy, Savannah, Ga.; Military Guard and the Orchard Lake Military Academy, of Michigan, have sent replies indicating that they probably will be represented, the matter not having been definitely decided.

FATAL TORNADO

Princeton, Ill., Oct. 5.—A tornado passed two miles southeast of this city last evening, killing three persons and destroying a large amount of farm property.

The storm started at the house of J. F. Cater, two miles southeast of Princeton. At that place it destroyed a new residence erected by Mr. Cater this year. The storm traveled in an easterly direction to the residence of Mrs. Sherwin, which was blown away, the three women in the house were killed, and Mr. Sherwin, who was about to enter the house, was seriously injured. Considerable corn in the field was ruined and some stock killed. At the residence of Mr. Cater the family escaped by going to the cellar.

Plainfield, Wis., Oct. 5.—A tornado, which visited this section Saturday night, tore down many buildings and damaged much property. Mrs. John Fisher was killed and Mark Wood, who was injured, has since died. Much stock was killed and injured and the farmers are heavy losers.

The Bishop Responsible.

Berlin, Oct. 11.—Prof. Nippold, of Jena university, at the general conference of the Evangelical Missionary Society of Germany at Goerritz, Saxony, has charged that Bishop Anzer (the German bishop of South Shan-Tung, China), was largely responsible for the outbreaks in China, because of his arrogance and ambition.

ADDRESS ISSUED

To Organized Labor—Veiled Threat at President.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor last night issued an address to organized labor of America. After demanding the enforcement of the eight-hour day, both in private and government employment, defending the right of labor to strike in defense of its rights, protesting against the writ of injunction in industrial disputes and asserting that "the right of the nonunionist to work when, where and what he pleases carries with it the logical right of the unionist to work or refuse to work when, where and for what he pleases and with whom he pleases," the address continues:

"In connection with the meeting of the executive council, and by appointment, a conference was held with the President of the United States for the purpose of discussing important labor legislation. The eight-hour bill was considered at length, the President stating that his mind had not changed on that form of legislation since he had favored it as governor of New York state, and, therefore, was favorable to the passage of the proposed act.

"On the anti-injunction bill, in response to questions submitted, the President replied the subject would have his most careful and earnest attention.

"Other important questions affecting legislation, as per decision of last convention, were then up and on behalf of the International Bookbinders' Union the Miller case was discussed. The executive council brought to the President's attention the manner in which his decision had been quoted, and, in addition to the relationship of Mr. Miller to the Bookbinders' Union, as brought forth in the charges against him, the 'open shop' idea was carefully considered. Replying to statements on the subject, President Roosevelt set forth that in his decision he had nothing in mind but a strict compliance with the federal laws, including civil service law, and that he recognized a difference between employment by the government circumscribed by those laws and any other form of employment, and that his decision in the Miller case should not be understood to have any other effect or influence than affecting direct employment by the government in accordance therewith. He furthermore made plain that in any form of employment excepting that so circumscribed he believed the full employment of union men was preferable either to nonunion or open shops.

"In view of the publicity given this subject, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor takes this opportunity to say that the trades union movement stands for strictly union shop, experience having proved that where the 'open shop' system has been tried, reduction in wages and profits has ensued, with general disaster to the industry practicing that system, and therefore declares that the best interests of the labor movement calls for the employment of union workers and discourages in every way, shape and form, the deteriorating effects which follow the recognition of the open shop.

"The toiling masses, and particularly the organized wage earners, cannot, must not and will not surrender one jot of that which they have secured, must organize the yet unorganized, unite and federate those already organized to present a solid phalanx of the grand army of labor in earnest and emphatic protest against judicial usurpation or capitalistic invasion of our rights, attempted no matter by whom or from whatsoever source.

"The hope for right and justice hereafter, as well as the perpetuation of liberty and our republican institutions, lies in organized labor. Therefore, with the consciousness of the justice and soundness of our position, we appeal to the judgment of all men, and particularly to the toilers of America, that they organize, unite and federate, without regard to the trade, calling, nationality, locality, sex, politics, color or religion.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS, President."

THE NEW COMMANDER.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.—Colonel George F. Elliott, who today succeeded to the command of the Marine Corps in succession to Major General Charles Heywood, retired, owes his appointment to the gallant service he performed in command of a company of marines at

COL. G. F. ELLIOTT.

Guantanamo. In one of the hottest actions of the war he volunteered and dislodged the Spaniards who were guarding the water supply at Guantanamo. Secretary Moody, during his trip some time ago to view the naval station site at Guantanamo, had on the Dolphin a sergeant of marines, who had been under Captain Elliott's command in the fight there. It was this marine's praise and recital of Captain Elliott's conduct that first attracted Secretary Moody's attention to him, so when the question of a successor to Major General Heywood arose, Colonel Elliott's name was at once considered.

The new commandant is a native of Alabama and was appointed to the Marine Corps from New York, in 1870. Out of thirty-two years of service he has spent fourteen years at sea. His latest command was that of the marine barracks in this city.

The rank of major general in the Marine Corps was created by congress especially for the benefit of General Heywood, who has been at the head of the corps since 1891. With his retirement the grade expires. Colonel Elliott, his successor, will have the rank of brigadier general.

TREASURY CONDITION.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts has submitted to Secretary Shaw his report on the condition of the treasury June 30, 1903, and its operations during the past fiscal year. The total net revenues for the year were $560,396,674, an increase of $38,988,439 over the year preceding, and the total expenditures $508,099,000. The total estimated stock of gold was $1,252,731,990, constituting nearly 47 per cent. of the whole. The gold in the treasury amounted to $631,420,789, after a gain of $71,220,480 in twelve months. The imports of gold were $44,982,027 and the exports $47,090,595.

The increase of the money in circulation during the year was $121,740,252, of which $59,776,462 was in gold and gold certificates and $54,520,193 in national bank notes. The share of money for each person increased 89 cents, and the proportion of gold to the whole rose to 42 per cent., the highest ratio ever recorded.

At the close of the year the treasury held $893,068,869 in gold and silver on deposit against outstanding certificates and treasury notes, besides the $150,000,000 in gold which forms the reserve against United States notes.

Killed by Boxers.

Delaware, O., Oct. 6.—News was received yesterday at Ashlsey, that Rev. G. W. Kennedy, who went from that place as a missionary to China several months ago, had been killed by Boxers. Rev. Mr. Kennedy graduated from Ohio Wesleyan fu June.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief taken inwardly in water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Malarial Fevers, Sick Headaches, Colic, Flatulency and all Internal Pains. All druggists.

THE MILLER CASE.

President Will Not Discharge Non-Union Man.

Washington, Sept. 30.—After a conference that broke up about 11:30 o'clock last night, the following statement was given to the press at the White House:

Pursuant to the request of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, the President granted an interview to the following members of the executive council of that body: Mr. Samuel Gompers, Mr. James Duncan, Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. James O'Connell and Mr. Frank Harrison, at which various subjects of legislation in the interests of labor as well as executive action were discussed. Concerning the case of William A. Miller, the President made the following statement:

"I thank you and your committee for your courtesy, and I appreciate the opportunity to meet with you. It will always be a pleasure to see you or any representative of your organizations or of your federation as a whole. As regards the Miller case, I have little to add to what I have already said. In dealing with it I ask you to remember that I am dealing purely with the relation of the government to its employes. I must govern my action by the laws of the land, which I am sworn to administer, and which differentiate any case in which the government of the United States is a party from all other cases whatsoever. These laws are enacted for the benefit of the whole people, and cannot and must not be construed as permitting discrimination against some of the people. I am President of all the people of the United States, without regard to creed, color, birthplace, occupation or social condition. My aim is to do equal and exact justice as among them all. In the employment and dismissal of men in the government service, I can no more recognize the fact that a man does or does not belong to a union as being for or against him, than I can recognize the fact that he is a Protestant or a Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile, as being for or against him.

"In the communications sent me by various labor organizations protesting against the retention of Miller in the government printing office, the grounds alleged are two-fold: 1, that he is a nonunion man; 2, that he is not personally fit. The question of his personal fitness is one to be settled in the routine of administrative detail, and cannot be allowed to conflict with or to complicate the larger question of governmental discrimination for or against him, or any other man because he is or is not a member of a union. This is the only question now before me for decision, and as to this my decision is final."

IRON AND STEEL EXPORTS

Washington, Oct. 2.—The anticipated change in the movement of iron and steel in the foreign trade of the United States did not make itself as apparent in the August record as was expected by students of this subject. The figures of the August imports and exports of iron and steel just presented by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, show that the imports of iron and steel in August, 1903, were $3,440,100 in value, against $3,529,676 in the preceding month—July—and against $4,123,314 in August of last year. Thus the falling off of imports of iron and steel in August, compared with the preceding month, amounted to less than 100 thousand dollars, and compared with August of last year amounted to $683,214. Practically all of the reduction occurs in ingots, blooms, slabs, billets and bars of steel, and tin plates. The quantity of ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, and bars of steel, and steel in forms not otherwise specified, imported in the month of August, 1903, was 45,650,055 pounds, against 74,076,956 pounds in July, 1903, and 87,420,104 pounds in August, 1902. In tin plate the importation of August, 1903, was 6,977,012 pounds, against 11,598,703 pounds in July, 1903, and 6,287,106 pounds in August, 1902. While the reduction in these two items shown in pounds seems large, the actual reduction, as already shown, is less than 100 thousand dollars, as compared with the preceding month of the present year, while for the eight months ending with August the total value was $32,289,525, against $23,456,760 in the corresponding eight months of last year, and $12,210,382 in the corresponding eight months of the preceding year, 1901.

On the export side the figures of iron and steel for the month of August show little change compared with the preceding month, or corresponding months of the preceding year. The total exports of iron and steel for the month are $8,363,443, against $8,641,525 in August of last year, while the total exports of iron and steel during the eight months ending with August, 1903, are $65,466,934 in value, against $65,904,829 in the corresponding months of last year.

THE NEW CURRENCY.

Washington, Oct. 1.—General Young, chief of staff, has sent a cablegram to General Wade, commanding in the Philippines, directing that he encourage in every legitimate way the use of the new Philippine currency. He is directed to have all army contracts made payable in the Philippine pesos, and where possible to encourage the use of the pesos in the transaction of army business.

COST OF LIVING.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The bureau of labor will shortly issue the results of an exhaustive study of the increased cost of living during the last few years in relation to the increase of wages. The results show that there has been a striking similarity between the advance in wages and the increased cost of living, and that neither has gone forward as much as popularly supposed. The current report that commodities have advanced 27 per cent is shown to be wide of the mark. It will be nearer 15 or 17 per cent.

MAIL CAR BURNED.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 30.—The mail train on the Pennsylvania railroad, which left Philadelphia at 4:25 this morning, was wrecked about a mile east of this city, and a mail car burned with all its mail. A freight train was being run to another track and the caboose had not cleared the first track when the mail came along. The latter scraped along the caboose until the last car was reached when the caboose and a freight car were derailed and held fast the last mail car. The wreck caught fire and all three cars were burned. The woodwork of the mail train was damaged, windows broken and the side of the engine cab smashed in. James P. McAllister, engineer of the mail train was seriously injured.

Milling Plant Sold.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Sycamore, O., Oct. 6.—After remaining in the family for a period of eighty years, Taylor Bros'. milling interests have passed into the hands of L. E. Hamilton, of Crystal, Mich. The new proprietor comes here in about sixty days to assume active management of the interests. Messrs. Taylor will engage in other business.

15 NEW POSTAL CASES

Gen. Tyner Accused of Conspiracy to Defraud.

Washington, Oct. 6.—General James N. Tyner, once postmaster general of the United States, has been indicted by the grand jury of the District of Columbia for conspiracy to defraud the government. Fifteen new indictments were returned to the supreme court yesterday afternoon as the final result of the investigation in the postoffice department. Several of these findings were against persons who have already been indicted. The new indictments involve James N. Tyner, the late assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, and his assistant, Harrison J. Barrett; James T. Metcalf, superintendent of the money order system of the postoffice department; Norman Metcalf, son of James T.; Harry C. Hallenback, president and general manager of the Wynkoop, Hallenback & Crawford company, of New York, the firm which for several years supplied the department with its money order blanks, and William D. Doremus, who is connected with a house which has been supplying a stamp-canceling machine to the department.

There were additional indictments against August W. Machen, former superintendent of free delivery; George W. Beavers, formerly chief of the salary and allowance division; W. Scott Towers, who was in charge of a substation of the Washington city postoffice, and State Senator George A. Green, of New York. In some cases there were several indictments against one person.

Three indistments charge Tyner and Barrett with conspiracy and two additional indictments charge Barrett with agreeing while still in office to receive fees for services rendered or to be rendered in cases pending before him as an officer. All the indictments are founded upon the treatment by Tyner and Barrett of the business of the so-called bond investment companies.

It was the duty of Tyner and Barrett—assistant attorney general and assistant attorney for the postoffice department—to investigate the methods of concerns charged with improper use of the mails and in case of guilt to report to the postmaster general and recommend the issue of a fraud order. In this connection they investigated the business of the bond investment companies and learned that they were all carrying on a business that involved fraud or lottery or both, but instead of recommending to the postmaster general the issue of an order that would prevent the delivery of mail or the payment of money orders to those concerns and would thus break up their business, Tyner and Barrett, it is charged, conspired to give them unobstructed use of the mails in order that Barrett might profit thereby.

The charge against Hallenbeck and the Metcalfs, is that of conspiracy to defraud the United States. The company of which Hallenbeck is the head had a contract with the United States to furnish the postal service with its money order blanks. Norman Metcalf was employed as a clerk in the office of the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Crawford company at $30 a week. It is alleged that a conspiracy existed between Hallenbeck and the Metcalfs in that there was an agreement between them that there should be no inspection of the forms supplied by the company; that on account of this agreement the forms were cheaply printed on inferior paper and that the company made an extra $50,000 a year on its contract. It is also asserted that there was an agreement whereby the contracting company paid young Metcalf 1 1-16 cents for each book of forms shipped and it is stated that the shipments for one year reached as high as 800,000 books. The allegation is made that the elder Metcalf secured the payment for the inferior work supplied by the contractors.

The new charge against Machen is that of accepting a bribe in connection with the delivery of badges worn by rural free delivery carriers, which were made by Charles J. Heller of Philadelphia.

There are two new indictments against Beavers, one of them charging him with accepting $25 each on a number of book typewriting machines sold to the government by Scott Towers and others, alleging misconduct in the purchase of stamp-canceling machines from W. D. Doremus.

Barrett gave bond in the sum of $10,000 and Tyner $5,000. Mr. Tyner was not in court, and it was stated that he was too ill to appear.

The present understanding is that this series of indictments is the last which there will be any special effort to secure and the postoffice authorities consider that the department investigation is at an end.

GEN. CORBIN HONORED.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Major General Corbin, adjutant general of the army, is to be assigned to the command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York.

The order for General Corbin to assume command of this department will take effect at once, and it is said that he is given command of the largest department in the United States in recognition of his services as adjutant general during the Spanish war and the Chinese and Philippine campaigns.

An order has also been prepared in the War department directing General Chaffee, now commending the Department of the East, to take station in the War department for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the duties of chief of staff, which he will become when General Young retires in January.

In explanation of transfer of these two officers Gen. S. B. M. Young, chief of staff, today issued the following statement:

"With a view to enable Major General Chaffee to become familiar with the duties vested by law in the chief of staff and to ascertain the present condition of the military establishment before entering upon their active performance the President has directed that he be ordered to duty in the War department as assistant to the chief of staff, and that Major General Corbin be assigned to command the Department of the East. This assignment, which is in accordance with the wishes of General Corbin, is intended as a recognition of the eminent services rendered by him in the important office of adjutant general during the war with Spain and the subsequent operations in China and the Philippine islands, and is made with a view to obtaining the benefit of his great administrative and executive ability in the command of the largest and most important military department in the United States. Advantage will be taken of the assignment to secure the close harmonious and intelligent cooperation of officers commanding troops in carrying into effect the new methods of administration which have been made here by the establishment of a general staff."

A WAGE QUESTION.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 2.—Notices have been posted in the Carnegie Company mills at Homestead, announcing that there will be a readjustment in wages on January 1. The notices were agreed upon when the men went to work in the big plant after the Homestead strike in 1892. The company then promised to deal equitably with the men as individuals and to allow three months' notice of a change in wages so the men could hunt other employment, if they so desired. The men argue that the company would not terminate the scale to raise wages and that it must be a reduction. The converting mill at the big plant was yesterday boarded up and notice posted that it would not reopen this year. The assistant superintendent of the mill has been released from duty and all the men laid off. Several other mills are running only single turn.

MEETING OF CABINET

Naval and Postal Department Matters Discussed.

Washington, Oct. 6.—For nearly two hours today, the President and members of his cabinet, now in the city, were in consultation at the executive offices. It was the first formal meeting of the cabinet since the conclusion of the President's summer vacation. Secretaries Root, Hay, and Hitchcock were the only members absent. While all those present were reticent as to the details of the meeting, it is known that some matters of importance, particularly relating to the navy and the postoffice departments, were under discussion. The investigation of the affairs of the postoffice department which has been in progress for many months, was stated by Postmaster General Payne to be practically concluded, although a few matters of importance remain to be cleared up.

WOLCOTT IN IT AGAIN.

Denver, Col., Oct. 3.—Edward O. Wolcott has regained ascendency in the Republican party of Colorado, and will lead the delegation to the next national convention, and afterwards pose for renomination to the United States senate.

EDWARD O. WOLCOTT.

Wolcott's triumph was emphatic and was due entirely to his personal management. The state was against him, and Denver, through the aid of Democratic allies, forced contests at each primary. At four o'clock in the morning, Wolcott's case seemed hopeless, but two hours after the state convention assembled the tide turned, and the delegates cheered themselves hoarse in greeting Mr. Wolcott, who had been sent for.

AN ANARCHIST MOB.

Barre, Vt., Oct. 5.—One man dying, another suffering from a serious, but not necessarily fatal bullet wound, and a third under arrest charged with firing the shots, is the outcome of the latest clash between the anarchists and socialists of this city. The feeling between teh two parties has been intense for many months, and conflicts more or less serious have been of almost daily occurrence.

A number of anarchists attempted to break up a meeting of socialists Saturday night and precipitated a fight, during which, it is alleged, Alexander Ciaretto fired three shots from a revolver, wounding Eli Corti and Emilo Vochini. Corti, it is said, will die. Dr. Giacinto Menotti Sereatti, editor of the socialist newspaper published in New York, had been invited to address local socialists, some fifty of whom had congregated in Socialists' hall. While the audience was awaiting the arrival of the speaker fifteen anarchists, headed by Corti, made their appearance at the hall and declared that they would not permit Seratti to address the gathering. During the fight that followed the threat, it is alleged that Garretto drew a revolver and fired point blank at Corti, the ball lodging in the latter's stomach. The second shot went wild and the third struck Vochini in the arm. When the anarchists saw their leader fall they sprang upon Garretto and hurled him down stairs to the street. The fight ended only when a large detail of police had reached the hall.

SHE WON HER CASE.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 1.—In the circuit court here today the jury in the case of Mrs. Emma Walls vs. Sylvanus F. Baker gave the plaintiff a judgment of $500. The defendant is a saloonkeeper who has a saloon at the Ohio-Indiana state line, located, however, on the Indiana side, but near to Dixon, O. Some months ago he sold liquor to the plaintiff's husband and a man named John Wannamaker, both of whom became intoxicated and had a fight in which Walls was killed. Mrs. Walls brought suit against the saloonkeeper for damages, basing her claim upon the allegations that he had sold the liquor to Wannamaker and thus caused him to murder her husband.

WELCOME TO BRITISH.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 2.—In striking contrast to the scene witnessed in Boston somewhat more than a hundred years ago, when the British evacuated the city and the citizens flouted them as they went, was the right royal welcome given today to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of London, the oldest military organization in the world and the pride of all Britishers. The Ancients, under the command of the Earl of Denbigh, come to Boston as guests of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, of this city. The trip is in return for the fraternal visit paid by the Boston organization to London several years ago.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, of London, received a charter from Henry VIII in 1537, and for more than a hundred years was known as the Fraternity or Guild of St. George, the title of Honorable which it has since borne being conferred on it in 1635. The Boston corps is an offshoot of the London organization, having been founded in 1633 by Robert Keene, a member of the London company, who came over in 1636. The Honorable Artillery company is the only force that can be called out by the sovereign without the consent of parliament, and by a special order of Queen Victoria the corps enjoys the distinction, in consideration of its antiquity, of taking precedence in line of parade march after the regular force at the head of the volunteers.

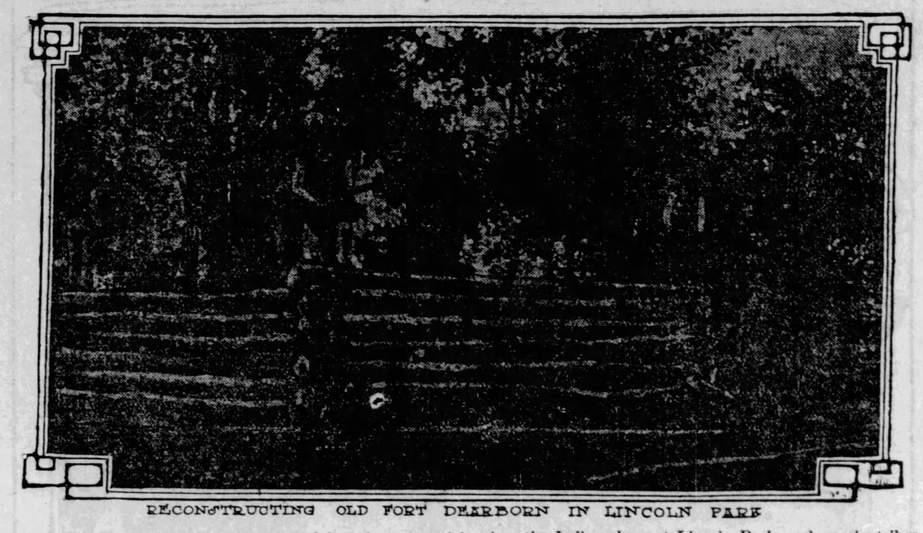
The company numbers about seven hundred men; divided into horse artillery, field battery and infantry, and performs a regular tour of military duty each year. The American corps was enthusiastically feted when it visited England, the chief event being the reception and review by the then Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, at Marlborough House. King Edward has exerted himself to revive the military efficience of the corps, and his address at the parade, held in the early summer, when he bade the Earl of Denbich and his comrades adieu, assured them of a hearty welcome on this side of the Atlantic.

Death of Mrs. Walters.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Sycamore, O., Oct. 6.—Mrs. Scott Walters died at her home after a protracted illness. She was aged about 45 years, and leaves a husband and one adopted son.

FEATURE OF CHICAGO'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.



RECONSTRUCTING OLD FORT DEARBORN IN LINCOLN PARK

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Of Chicago's centennial anniversary celebration, the Indian show at Lincoln Park, where six tribes of Indians live as their ancestors lived, is the center of most interest. The most prominent feature among the six tribes is Charles Pokagen, descendant of the Chief Pokagen, who once ruled over Chicago. For the celebration, Old Fort Dearborn, in Lincoln Park, was reconstructed.

PLATT TO WED AT 70

U. S. Senator From New York Announces Coming Event.

New York, Oct. 6.—The Hon. Thomas Collier Platt, senior United States senator of the state of New York, has made the formal announcement that he is to be married October 16 to Mrs. Lillian T. Janeway, of Washington. Senator Platt has been a widower since February 13, 1901, when his first wife, who was his cousin, Ellen Lucy Barstow, died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mrs. Janeway's first husband, Dr. Theodore Janeway, died six years ago. She has one daughter and Senator Platt has three sons. They will go to Washington almost immediately after the marriage ceremony and will reside at the Arlington. The senator was 70 years old in July.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 2.—About one thousand delegates and several times that number of visitors are gathered in Baltimore for the annual national convention and encampment of the United Boys' Brigade. Today was devoted principally to the reception of the visitors. There was an excursion down the bay for the visitors and in the afternoon a program of athletic games was pulled off

GEN. H. P. BOPE.

at Patterson Park. The regular program of the convention will be inaugurated tomorrow. In the forenoon there is to be a business meeting of the officers, followed by a big parade in the afternoon. The proceedings will close Sunday with monster rallies and religious services in churches and halls throughout the city.

The United Boys' Brigade is an evangelistic movement conducted on lines similar to the Salvation Army and, like the latter organization, it was founded in Great Britain, the first society having been started in Glasgow. In recent years the movement has spread until it now embraces all of the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia and South Africa. Charles M. Schwab, late president of the United States Steel corporation, is one of the national trustees of the Boys' Brigade and he is expected to be present one of the days of the convention and deliver an address. Gen. H. P. Bope is comamnder-in-chief.

WOMAN FOUND GUILTY.

Putnam, Conn., Oct. 5.—Mrs. Mary Lillian Manson, was found guilty of manslaughter in the supreme court here, and was sentenced by Judge John M. Thayer to not less than eight years and not more than ten years in the state prison at Wethersfield, and was fined one dol-

MRS. LELIA MANSON.

lar. When the jury brought in the verdict of guilty Mrs. Manson's face flushed and for the first time since her arrest, she cried.

This was Mrs. Manson's second trial, and she seemed confident that she would be freed from the charge of poisoning Mrs. Julia A. Wilson, of Ashford. Mrs. Wilson gave Mrs. Manson a home and befriended her until she learned that Mrs. Manson was infatuated with her son, George Wilson, who testified strongly for the defense.

At the first trial the jury disagreed.

Mrs. Manson was accused of murder in the first degree, and the final verdict was a compromise.

Struck by a Train.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 6.—Henry L. Cresate, aged 30 years, of Upper Sandusky, O., was struck by a fast Wabash train at the depot here this morning. His skull was fractured. He is at the hospital and will recover.

CRIME IN MONTANA.

Two Attempts to Blow Up Northern Pacific Trains.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 6.—A Helena special to the Miner, says the Northern Pacific suffered again last night from the work of the dynamiters. At 10:30 when an extra westbound freight was three miles west of Birds Eye, a station eight miles west of Helena, the explosion occurred. As a result of it a portion of the tracks was destroyed, as were the pilot of the engine and the headlight. The engineer stopped the train quickly and thus prevented it being ditched. No one was hurt but the roadbed was torn up and freight trains were tied up until repairs could be made. News of the outrage was received in Helena by the railroad detectives shortly after midnight, and at 12:30 a special train with detectives left for the scene. Bloodhounds were taken.

A special to the Miner from Missouri says: A report reached here early today that an engine, pulling an eastbound freight train, was blown up by dynamite at Avon, on the Northern Pacific last night. The cab was blown off the engine and the fireman and engineer narrowly escaped injury.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 6.—Engineer Reilly, of the Northern Pacific freight engine, which was partly wrecked by dynamite last night, arrived here with his train this morning. The engine was badly damaged. He said there was an explosion of dynamite on each side of the engine. It was his opinion that dynamite had been placed on a track a few moments before the explosion.

UNCLE SAM'S LOSS.

Pittsburg, Oct. 1.—A package containing money belonging to the United States government in transit from the local surveyor of the ports office to the treasury department of Philadelphia, disappeared last week, and a warrant is out for the arrest of Isaac N. Ross, of Ingram, special deputy collector, who took the money to the office of the United States Express company here for shipment to Philadelphia. Express company employes are also under surveillance. Local officials say the money lost was $600, but several persons who talked as if they knew, said the sum was about $8,000. Ross has not been at the surveyor's office since he left it with the package, bound for the express office, Monday, Sept. 21.

CORN STILL IN DANGER OF FROST

Weather Bureau Crop Report Says Damage Can Yet Be Done.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

In all districts east of the Rocky mountains the temperature conditions during the week ending October 5, were highly favorable for unmatured crops. The northern portions of the upper Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and upper lake region, and parts of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, have suffered from excessive rains, while severe drouth continues in the south Atlantic, central and east gulf states, and in portions of Tennessee and the Ohio valley. On the Pacific coast the week averaged cool, with showers during the latter part.

On the whole the corn crop has experienced another very favorable week, although the more northerly portions, in which rains have retarded maturing and cutting, would have done better with less moisture. In Iowa 10 to 15 per cent of the area planted is still exposed in some measure to damage by heavy frost, but another week of warm, dry weather would ripen most of the belated crop. In Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan and Wisconsin, about 10 per cent of the crop is still exposed to injury from frosts. In Indiana and southern Ohio about 5 per cent, and in northern Ohio from 5 to 25 per cent, except in the extreme northeast portion, where from one-half to three-fourths or more is still green. In Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota from 10 to 40 per cent already has been injured to a greater or less extent.

Rains have retarded thrashing of spring wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas and caused further injury to grain in shock in South Dakota.

In the central and eastern districts of the cotton belt there was little or no rain during the week, and cotton picking progressed rapidly under very favorable conditions. In Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, picking was retarded by heavy rains, which caused considerable damage to open cotton, especially in Texas, where the opening of the young bolls has been checked by renewed growth of plant. Reports indicate that about one-half of the prospective yield has been gathered in the central and eastern portions of the belt, the proportion gathered being considerably greater in Texas, where probably 60 to 70 per cent of the crop has been secured, while not more than 10 per cent has yet been picked in Oklahoma, Indian territory and Arkansas. On the whole it appears that slightly more than one-half of the crop is now gathered.

Except in the middle and south Atlantic states and the portions of the Ohio and central Mississippi, where plowing and fall seeding have been retarded, this work has made satisfactory progress and early sown wheat has germinated and is coming up well, fine stands being reported from Nebraska and Kansas. Recent rains in Texas have put the soil in excellent condition and seeding is now active in that state.

Ohio Crops.

Columbus, O., Oct. 5.—The state crop report shows that the Ohio wheat crop for 1903 yielded 14 bushels per acre, or a total yield of 29,297,408 bushels. Oats 30 bushels per acre or a total product of $36,561,230. Barley, 1,018,857 or 23 bushels per acre. Rye, 774,345 bushels or 14 bushels per acre. The corn product is estimated at 65 per cent and potato estimate 70 per cent of a full average.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Oct. 6.—Close.—After a considerable vacation, the bulls returned to the market this morning, and, with the aid of news that stood them in no little good, succeeded in bracing up the various lines with the exception of clover seed, which fell off again at the start. The strength in other grains was manifested from the start, with the market feverish and fitful.

Wheat opened at an advance of 1¼c over yesterday's close, with no small showing of additional strength. Showers were general throughout the belt. Cabies were lower, but only slightly. The cash situation lent the most firmness to the market. The milling demand has been good for several days past, and the demand for immediate deliveries has had a beneficial effect on options. The market remained firm at the advanced prices, and at noon was ¼@¾c up. An aid in the stronger feeling was the tone of the crop reports from Ohio and Missouri, particularly the latter, which showed a big decrease in the yield for the year. Prices remained fairly firm until the close, although a slight reaction threw them back to some extent.

Primary receipts were 1,537,000 bu.; last week, 1,750,000; last year, 1,771,000. Primary shipments were 734,405 bu.; last week, 902,000; last year, 765,827.

Prospects of damage to corn gave it the impetus for an opening advance of ¼c. Cooler weather and general showers were predicted for all the corn raising states and this, with a sharp demand, had advanced the market ½c to ⅝c on the start. A recession occurred later, but of not enough velocity to show a loss for the day. Considerable credence was placed on Price's advices of the morning which were bullish in tone and some of the strength was laid at his door.

Primary receipts were 712,460 bu.; last week, 988,000; last year, 215,375. Primary shipments were 865,744 bu.; last week, 806,000; last year, 198,142.

Oats shipments were heavy for the week and, buoyed also by the strength in corn and wheat, the market opened higher and scored a slight advance during the morning, which was held until the close.

Shorts and bears took the saddle with clover seed at the start and commenced selling. There were takers for all offers, however, but at noon prices had receded 10c. The drop brought about considerable covering. Sales for the day, 9,050 bags, made the session one of the most active during the season. The heavy selling showed a let-up during the afternoon and the lack of offerings prevented further decline.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 6.	Close Oct. 5.
Wheat—					
Cash	83	83¼	83	83	82½
Dec	83⅝	83⅝	83¼	83⅝	82⅝
May	83⅞	84	83⅝	83⅞	83⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	48	48
Dec	44⅝	45¼	44¾	44¾	44½
May	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44½	44⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	38	37½
Dec	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅞	36½
May	37⅜	37⅞	37½	37⅝	37½
Clover Seed—					
Oct	$6.85	$6.85	$6.75	$6.75	$6.85
Dec	6.75	6.75	6.62½	6.65	6.75
Jan	....	....	....	6.67½	6.75
Feb	....	....	....	6.70	....
Mch	6.80	6.80	6.72½	6.72½	6.80

Rye—No. 2, 57c; No. 3, 55c.
Timothy—Prime, $6.60.
Alsike—Prime, $1.50.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec	76⅜	77½	76⅝	77¼	76⅝
May	77⅜	78	77⅜	77⅞	77½
Oct	....	77½	77	77⅜	76⅝
Corn—					
Dec	44½	45⅜	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜
May	44⅛	44⅞	44	44¼	44
Oct	44½	44⅝	44¼	44¼	44
Oats—					
Dec	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝
May	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝
Oct	35⅝	35⅞	35½	35⅝	35⅜

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec	82¼	83¼	83¼	83⅝	83¼
May	82¼	82⅝	82½	82⅝	82¼
Corn—					
Dec	51	51⅞	51	51⅜	50⅞
May	49¾	50⅜	49¾	49⅞	49⅜

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	82⅞	83⅛	82½	83⅛	82¼
May	82¼	82⅝	82½	82⅝	82¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	76¼	75⅝
May	....	....	....	76⅞	76½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	75¼	74⅝
May	....	....	....	77⅛	76⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Oct	....	....	....	$11.30	$11.37
Jan	12.40	12.42	12.35	12.35	12.45
May	12.47	12.50	12.47	12.47	12.52
Lard—					
Oct	7.45	7.45	7.42	7.45	7.42
Dec	6.80	....	....	6.80	6.82
Jan	6.82	....	....	6.82	6.85
Ribs—					
Oct	9.27	9.27	9.15	9.15	6.25
Jan	6.57	6.57	6.55	6.55	6.57
May	....	....	....	6.62	6.65

Money and Stocks.

New York, Oct. 6.—Prices declined quite uniformly a small fraction on the opening. There was some special pressure against Brooklyn Transit, which carried it down about a point. Wabash preferred and Missouri Pacific were the only exceptions to the depression and hardened a shade.

The undertone of the market became steady, but little effort was made to rally prices. St. Paul and some of the specialties ruled a good fraction above the lowest, but the general price level was little changed.

A further small decline in prices occurred before the selling ceased. Lack of offerings rather than any evidence of demand seemed to be the factor in checking the downward movement. Prices stiffened somewhat later under the lead of Brooklyn Transit and United States Steel, which recovered their losses. Hardly any of the railroad stocks fluctuated more than a slight fraction and the market was practically at a standstill at 11 o'clock. Operators were inclined to await the action of the United States Steel dividend.

Some added pressure developed against the hard and soft coal carriers. Baltimore & Ohio's decline of 7⅜ marked the maximum of the movement. Kansas City and Southern preferred fell 1¾ and Rock Island preferred, Metropolitan Street Railway and St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred about a point. Transactions were insignificant.

Bonds were extremely dull and about steady.

An active demand for U. S. Steel preferred carried it 1⅜ over last night. The sympathetic response carried the list generally a fraction over last night. Tennessee Coal gained a point. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie ¾, and United States Express ⅝. The demand subsided when prices dropped again.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	15⅝	15⅝	15	15
Am. S. R. com.	111	112	110¾	112
Atchison	63¼	63⅝	62⅝	63⅜
Am. C. & F. com.	26	26¼	26	26¼
Amal Copper	40⅝	41¼	40¼	41
Alton com.	....	....	....	71⅜
Balto. & Ohio	74¼	74⅝	73⅝	74
B'lyn R. Trans.	33¼	33½	32½	33⅛
Can. Pac.	120½	120⅝	120¼	120
Chic. G. W.	15½	15½	15	15
Clover Leaf	16¾	....	....	....
Con. Tob. 4's	53⅞	....	....	....
Corn Products	25¼	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio	29⅝	31½	29½	29½
Detroit United